The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. VI NO. 7 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1918. TWO ANNAS

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 561,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,600,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives sums for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 22,700,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM. INDO-CHINA.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
old Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. M. WILSON,
Agent.

50, Esplanade Road.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed	Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about..	„ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds.....	Rs 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds...	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

CONSUMPTION

WONDERFUL CURE.
of
Famous Government Official Case considered "Hopeless" by many eminent Doctors

He writes 20th Jan:—

"I am otherwise I am thankful to say feeling quite fit and well and have been indulging even in some tennis, besides continuing my I. D. F. drills. I am glad to hear that you are continuing to add to the number of your patients and are obtaining satisfactory results in so many bad cases."

A well-known Civil Surgeon I.M.S., has certified above patient to be

COMPLETELY CURED.

I have been given permission to give his address to all Doctors and other bona-fide enquirers.

Watch this paper for further remarkable successes—proved beyond all doubt.

FREE CONSULTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 4 to 9 p.m.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 8 to noon and 4 to 9 p.m.

REV. G. R. WALTERS
(of Lonavla.)
BATLIBHOY BUILDING.
Cirrhus Avenue.
near Byculla Club.

"The Silk you have been admiring!"

(1) 'YOUR TASTE'
(2) 'YOUR STYLE'
(3) YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years:

"The Silk" you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS AND DYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASKS ALIZARINE RED PASTE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Amratlal C. Javeri and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. R. Chimanlal and Co. of Apollo Street, Fort, 2 Casks Alizerine Red Paste 20 per cent I. P. Quality about 7 cwts in original packing.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICK KILN WITH ACCESSORIES AT MOGRE (ANDHERI).
IN THE COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1127 of 1916.

Shamrao Sunderji Chogle ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Anant Kashinath Wagle & anr. ... Defendants

Pursuant to the Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner and the order appointing Receiver made in the above suit bearing date the 15th day of June 1917 the undermentioned Brick Kiln situate at Mogre (Andheri) Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette District Thana with the accessories thereto, will be sold in one lot by public auction by order of Mr. Shamrao Soonderji Chogle the Receiver appointed in the above suit at Mogre (Andheri) by Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers on the premises at Mogre (Andheri) on Sunday the 17th day of February 1918 at the hours of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants in the above suit in the piece of lease—hold plot situate at Moje (Andheri) Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette District Thana bearing Survey No. 60 Falni No. 1 Survey No. 61 Falni No. 3 and Survey No. 54 Pot No. 1 with a Brick Kiln (with Kalyan fashion chimney) erected thereon and also with all the rights of the Lessees under Modi agreement of Lease dated 26th June 1915 and made between Halimabai widow of Noormahomed Memon and Atmaram Abaji Bhisey and others.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and list of accessories apply to Messrs. Manchershaw and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Feb. 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ELECTRIC CEILING FANS AND LIGHTS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Elphinstone Circle opposite the garden in the old premises of the Alliance Bank Building, a very valuable collection of rich artistic design teakwood and blackwood furniture by Benjamin, Roberts Wimbridge and McKenzie consisting of rich tapestry lined drawing room cushioned chairs, highback cushioned chairs, Chesterfield sofa, glass and panel door almyrahs, wardrobes, one elegant rich dressing chest of drawers iron bedsteads with mattresses easy chairs, and low chairs, bentwood folding chairs, towel-horses soil linen basket, one handsome strong mohagany full size billiard table by Lazarus of Calcutta with balls, cues on stand, marking boards, pictures and coir matting round bil liard table, large brass full size electric billiard table lamp, mohoganized billiard benches with foot rests drawing room cabinets, card table, one large enamelled bath tub with plated cocks for hot and cold bath, 5 minimox fire extinguishers, electric ceiling fans of three blades, electric chandeliers, bronze electric bracket lamps, electric pendant lamps with elegant egg shaped glass shades, Jost fan, Australian safe, ice box, letter box, etc., etc., the property of the Agent, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 12th Feb., 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 CASKS G. ROSIN EX. S. S. "YETOROFU MARU."

Under instductions from the office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Abdul Husain Esaji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of February, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1, the following:—

Ex. S. S. "Yetorofu Maru."

P. R. P. 101/250 equal to 150 casks G. Rosin.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th February, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES, such as,

400 lbs. Fast Pink of Extra Superior quality,
2 cases each 50 lbs. Beyers Original packed
Ship Black 3 Crowns Brand,
85 lbs. Benzo Magenta in 1lb. tins of Beyers Original packing.
90 lbs. Alizarine Powder 100 per cent. (German)
at
Messrs. MEHTA and Coy.'s Auction Rooms,
at
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
on
TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.)

FOR AUCTION SALE.
By order of
The Deputy Controller (Hides)
Indian Munitions Board.
on
TUESDAY, 26th and WEDNESDAY, 27th, instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
at
Messrs. MEHTA and Co.'s Auction Rooms, at 25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
27 Cases Aniline Dyes, such as Black, Red, Green, Dark Red, Yellow, Indigo, etc., or Original Packing Despatched from Busrah.
Goods on view three days before the sale.
Further particulars and terms on application.
P.S. The above goods have been insured by the Auctioneers for Rs. 2 lakhs.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of 4 Incomplete Landed Properties situate at Sankli Street Byculla, on Plot Nos, 12A, 12B, 11A, 11B, that was adjourned on the 4th instant, will take place on the premises on FRIDAY, the 15th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Premsookh Oderam and Mortidhar Premsookh at their office at cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort or of the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE

On THURSDAY the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial household and office furniture such as blackwood Indian hand carved tables, chairs, cabinets, sideboards, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, phonographs, typewriters, chests of drawers, single and double doors, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, teapoys, hatstands, dressing and washing tables, sofas, single and double iron and wooden bedstead, large lot of old clothings, safes, marble figures etc.

By order of the office concerned.
17 doz. steel files.
10 cases Japanese rice starch.
6 bales each 50 pieces black shirtings of different numbers and weights.
4 cases each 150 cycle rubber tubes.
10 pieces brocaded poplins.
3 cases Fancy tumblers assorted size.
By order of the concerned.
3 solution machines.
17 cwt. iron bolts and nuts.
9 boras cotton.
1 lot 194 hair cutting machines.
10 cases Fancy glass hanglas.
21 frames and shades by Ditmar.
20 frames and shades by Ditmar.
10 tops of 14 lines assorted colour by Ditmar
32 tops of 10 lines by Ditmar.
21 tops (jewel) by Ditmar.
34 frames (jewel) by Ditmar

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Feb. 1918.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.,

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF OLD UNSERVICEABLE (PONTOONS) OF IRON PLATES, QUITE SUITABLE FOR OIL TANKS AND MILL CHIMNEYS AND MANY OTHER WORKS.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by public auction, the abovementioned stores on THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Sewri Fort Trust Ground at the West of Burmah oil tank.

The conditions of sale that 50 per cent. deposit to be immediately paid, as the lot is knocked down, and on the approval of the Director Royal Indian Marine, the purchasers will have to pay the full amount for the lots sold, and clear away the lots, within 15 days otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold by auction at the risk of the purchasers, who will have to make good any loss, that may be sustained and will have no claim over any profits if secured by resale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 8 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 15-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A SUCCESSFUL System of BETTING at the RACES, Race Results to date prove it. Send 8 annas to WALEY HOPE, Post Box No. 411, G. P. O., Bombay. 2390

FRUIT!!! FISH!!! VEGETABLES!!! 25 Delicious Sweet Oranges Rs. 2; 50 Choice Table Plaintains Re. 1; 25 Choice Bombay Red Bananas Rs. 1-8; 9lb. Hamper English Vegetables Rs. 2; 3 lbs. Rose, Vanilla, Orange Hulwa Rs. 3; 4 Boxes Choice Dessert Dates Rs. 2; 4 lbs. Choice Muscat Apricots Rs. 2; 200 Bombay Ducks with 25 Papar Rs. 2; Carriage paid on quoting "Chronicle." TUKINA & Co. Sitaram Building, Bombay. 2391

DUMAS' CELEBRATED CRIMES.—Illustrated with designs after Jacques Wagrez, R. de Los Rios and F. Prodhomme, brilliantly reproduced in the most artistic and excellent manner by photogravure each of which in this edition is ONE STATE only, namely, one impression specially-manufactured plate paper Complete in eight volumes. Fine Librar Edition. Price Rs. 150. Write to Box N 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2359

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—PUPILS by an expert for Book-keeping and Accounts. Shortes course. Post for class tuition. Apply Box No. 778, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2378

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced TYPIST, Portuguese preferred. Start Salary Rs. 30. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 2269

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER for Udvada Charitable Dispensory, free quarters and good pay to a competent man. Apply to SECRETARY. 2324

WANTED—An expert BANDMASTER for a State up-to-date Brass and String Band. A retired Military Bandmaster will be more preferred. Pay Rs. 125 rising to 175 after completion of 2 years Service. Free quarters. Apply in the testimonials to Box No. 774, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2336

WANTED—A HEAD MASTER for High School in an Indian State Knowledge of Gujarati necessary. Those with experience of High School both educational and administrative need apply stating qualifications and salary to Box No. 773, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2362

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality duly qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS with experience of Medical duties for the Maghi Fair. Their services will be required probably from 18th to 28th February, 1918. They will be given Rs. 3 per day for the days they will work here, with travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations except double railway fare. Those who wish should apply to the undersigned on or before 14th instant. (Sd) V. B. KANE President, Municipal Office, Pandharpur. 2396

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A fast and accurate TYPIST having good knowledge of English. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 according to qualifications. Apply personally to BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., Bombay. 2393

WANTED—An experienced L. M. & S., or M.B., B.S., of Bombay or any other Indian University. A Hindu will be preferred. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Maharao Saheb of Serohi, Rewa. House, Warden Road, Bombay. 2395

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN EX-POLICE OFFICER, having vast experience, first class references, duly qualified seeks EMPLOYMENT as Private Detective or any Executive capacity. BRITISH CHEMICAL STORES, 2, Frere Road, Bombay. 2412

WANTED.

WANTED—D. C. MOTORS. Send particulars immediately to Box No. 780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2394

WANTED—CANVASSERS and COMMISSION AGENTS for Ratol, Chirretta Tablets, Medicines, Soaps, Scents, Toilet preparations, etc. BRITISH CHEMICAL STORES, 2, Frere Road. 2357

WANTED—One second hand portable STEAM ENGINE, in good order of the best make 12 N. H. P. 120 lbs. pressure. Two second-hand centrifugal Pumps one of 9in. by 9in. of 60 to 100 feet lift and one of 6in. by 5 of 100 feet lift. Apply price required to A. S. K. IYENGAR Garden Superintendent, Junagadh. 2397

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Swiss EMBROIDERY MACHINES. For particulars apply Messrs. BANIANS & Co., 459, Mint Street Madras. 2303

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY WHALER 15-1 five years old in good condition. Apply C. M. MEHTA, 76, Babulnath, Chowpati, between 9 and 11 a.m. 2407

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture, full size Billiard Table, Electric Fans and Fittings, Australian safe, etc., at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. 2408

FOR SALE—A New and beautiful VIS-A-VIS, very little used on full cee and under springs with coupe new wheels in first class order. Apply to Box No. 770, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2351

FOR SALE—One 5 B.H.P. 400 volt 3-phase 50 cycle motor, quite new, slip ring type, for immediate delivery. Apply to Box No. 772, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2361

FOR SALE—By Public Auction by order of the Indian Munitions Board, Messrs. MEHTA & Co's Auction Rooms, 47, Cases Aniline Colours, on TUESDAY, 26th & WEDNESDAY, 27th instant at 2-30 p.m (S.T.)

FOR SALE—One 30 H. P. Crossley's OIL ENGINE, in working condition. Apply LADAKCHAND OGHADDAS VORA, Essak Bldg., 3rd Floor, Sandhurst Rd. Opposite Round Temple. 2305

NOTICE TO MILLS.—Just drop a line when you are in need of good quality Roller skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Chrome Belting. Compare quality and prices. NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Oriental Building, Hronby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1835

LONGUS: DAPHNIS AND CHLOE—Illustrations designed by Raphael Collin, and engraved by Champollion. Preface by Jules Claretie, of the Academie Francaise. This edition of "Daphnis and Chloe" is based upon the translation of J. Amyot, revised, edited, and completed by Paul Louis Courier. One thousand one hundred numbered copies are being printed Price Rs. 75. Write to Box No. 779, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2392

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Bunder Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of a newly built commodious Bungalow (garden attached) at Hughes Road, known as Ghadiali's Bungalow (with the Clock Tower), containing one dining, one drawing and four large bed rooms, with spacious bath rooms attached to each. Large terrace above and balcony all round. E. L. Installation, stabling, garrage, cook room, servants' quarters, etc., All up-to-date sanitary arrangements. For rent apply to Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Solicitors, Albert Building. 2314

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Messrs. D. J. YAGII & Co., Manufacturers, Exporters and Importers, of Osaka in Japan, have opened a branch office in Bombay at No. 73/75, Nagdevi Street, and have appointed Mr. Taketane Hara as their agent for the purpose of their business and that he has authority to sign per pro them

D. J. YAGII & Co

7th February, 1918. 2405

FOR SALE.

A TEA ESTATE in the Nilgiris, in beautiful, healthy surroundings, within a mile of a town and with good communications. 140 Acres under tea of which half is in full bearing. Small factory manager's bungalow (furnished), etc., Total acreage 200 or 600 acres according to purchaser's requirements.

Apply "X",

c/o Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd.,

2404 KARACHI.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ENGINEER and ASSISTANT CHIEF OFFICER, Shikarpur Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 150-10-200 plus Rs. 25 horse allowance. Only those holding L. C. E. or any Engineering degree of European or other Indian Universities need apply with copies of testimonials if any.

Applications to reach the undersigned before the 10th of March, 1918.

(Sd.) ASARDAS M. N.,

President, Shikarpur Municipality.

2403

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of Country Spirit for each shop separately, except the privileged shops, in the Town and Island of Bombay for th period of three years commencing from the 1st April, 1918, will be sold by public auction at the TOWN HALL at 12 noon (Standard Time) on MONDAY, the 25th February 1918.

2. The conditions of sale and the form of license, etc., can be seen at the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours and copies can be obtained on application to that officer.

W. C. SHEPHERD,

Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 4th February, 1918. 2401

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

THE INDIAN MUNITIONS' BOARD require three STEAM TRACTOR ENGINES, minimum weight 6 tons, maximum weight 10 tons. Apply stating particulars and price to:—

H. A. L. HEPPER,

Controller of Munitions,

Bombay Circle.

Victoria Terminus,

Bombay, 11th February, 1918. 2383

STEAMER FOR SUEZ.

VIA ADEN.

NO. 3 OTARU MARU sailing February-March.

For particulars apply to:—

Messrs. MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,

2283 Dwarkadas Building, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 16th February, 1918, at the Race Course, Mahalaxmi, at 8 a.m. sharp, nine country-bred race horses of the Kunigal Stud Farm. For further particulars apply to:—

Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,

Bellasis Road,

Byculla

2344

S. S. "WALTON HALL."

ARRIVED ON THE 10TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their cargo as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.

(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)

Agents.

Home Street, Bombay. 2400

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR GRAIN SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOOD DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the purrchase of grain sweepings at Wadi Bunder Goods Shed, G. I. P. Railway, for a period of one year. The tender should be addressed to the Deputy Traffic Manager, Commercial, Victoria Terminus, and be in his office before noon on Monday, the 25th February, 1918.

2. Tender forms can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Re. 1 per form. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required from the person whose tender is accepted.

A. C. RUMBOLL,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th February, 1918. 262

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY the 21st February, 1918, at 3-30 p.m (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts made upto December, 1917.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 21st February, 1918, to Wednesday, the 27th February, 1918, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors.

K. M. COOPER,

Secretary.

Bombay, 9th February, 1918. 2402

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

In pursuance of the Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 22nd day of December, 1917, Mr. GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA, the sole Liquidator of the above Company will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Office of the undersigned at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, the property of the above Company, situate at Broach both moveable and immoveable including the Engine, Boilers, Machinery and Plant in the Mill of the said Company. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at their aforesaid office.

Bombay, 19th January, 1918.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL

Attorneys for the Liquidator of the above Company.

1937

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ou client Mr. HASSAM MAHOMED ha contracted to purchase the below mentione property belonging to the estate of the lat Edalji Jamsetji Kharas from Messrs. Rustomji Edalji Kharas, Nadarsha Darasha Patel, Ba Navajbai Peshotan Spencer, Bai Aimai Ardeshir Dotiwala, Bai Dosibai Sorabji Setna, Mr. Kaikhusru Sorabji Setna, Bai Pirojbai Ardeshir Gagrat, Bai Khorsedbai Jehangir Mehta, Bai Coverbai Muncherjo Surveyor and Mr. Dhanjibhoy Ardeshir Khariwalla by his Guardian Ardeshir Nasserwanji Khariwala on the 4th day of February, 1918.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement, or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived, and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims or claim.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate, lying and being at Lohar Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the sai Lohar Street, on the Northside thereof an containing by admeasurement 217 square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books the Collector of Land Revenue along with th other adjoining land under Old No. 82, Ne No. 726, Old Survey No. 17, and New Surve No. 8412, together with the messuage tene ment or dwelling house standing thereon an assessed by the Municipality under C War No. 2833 and Street Nos. 394—406 all which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the Lohar Street aforesaid, on or towards the South by premises belonging to J. P. Padar Jen or towards the East by premises lately belonging to the Trustees of the late E. J. Kharas, but now to Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Sacoor Badshah, and on or towards the West by Dady Suntoke Lane.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1918.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,

2406 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHAGWANDAS BHAIDAS has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, sale, demise, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, easement, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed at the expiration of the aforesaid period without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will then be considered and treated to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at First Carpenter Street, Null Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (97 1/9) ninety-seven square yards and one-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 1694, New No. 8817, Old Survey No. 469 and New Survey No. 5215 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Raghoba Devkaji, on or towards the West by the property of Vishwanath Jaggonnath, on or towards the North by the said 1st Carpenter Street and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage and the building whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6556 and Street No. 47-49.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,

2411 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ERUCHSHAW DADABHOY KARANJIA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. SARAFALLI ABDULALLI MAHABLESHWARWALLA and ALLIBHAI ABDUL KARIM. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date herof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as abandoned and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Junction of Girgaum Road, and 2nd Dhobi Talao Lane, in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (243) two hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 215, New No. A/1658, Old Survey No. 7, New Survey No. 8280 and the said messuages and tenements thereon are assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 2053 and Street Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18 Girgaum Road and C. Ward No. 2445 Street Nos. 3-5-7-9 Second Dhobie Talao Lane and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Framji Pallonji Palkhiwalla on or towards the South by the 2nd Dhobie Talao Lane, on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road on or towards the West by the property known as Brandywalla's Chawl.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,

2413 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EKNATH BALKRISHNA TALIM, of Bombay Hindu has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients MORESHWAR VISHWANATH, SHANTARAM MEGHASHAM, and SHESHNATH MEGHASHAM. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office in Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax tenure land, situate at Kandewady Street in the city of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 345 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 568, Old Survey No. 497, New Survey No. 7502 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 794, Street No. 5 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Bhawanjhankar Kanwinde, on or towards the south by the property of Manchharam Vanmalli, on or towards the West by the Mughohat Street and on or towards the East by the said Kandewady Street.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1918.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE.

2410 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 121 of 1915.

KHIMJI DAYAL & ORS. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MEGHJI VALLABHDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day February, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court, AT THE PREMISES ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH 1918, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in:—

All that piece or parcel of Government toka land or ground held under a Lease bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1909, between Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Kadwani and others and Khimji Dayal and others together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at Sewree in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 35853 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 10, 182, 184, and 238 New Nos. 14374, 14382, 14452, and 14471, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1/2381, 1/2397 and 1/2408 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality unde F Ward No. 1119 (1), (2) 1120-1121-1122-1123-1125 (2), (1285), 1286 (1), 1286 (2), 1287 (1), 1287 (2) and 1288 (1) (3) (4) and Street Nos. 47, 47A-47B-48-49-50-51-214-214A 215, 215A, 216-216B 216C and bounded as follows:—that is to sa on or towards the East partly by Canar Battery Road partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim and of B. K. Shroff on or towards the West by the properties of Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia and Messrs. Tata and Sons, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Musa and partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the Property of Messrs. Tata and Sons and partly by the Sewree New Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd plaintiffs abovenamed at Hornby Road, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay

Dated, this 2nd day of February, 1918.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

2238

THE SECRET 7

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

I will tell you to-morrow.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF BELLARY.

O. S. No. 563 of 1916.

Between

The FIRM of PREMSOOKDAS HAZARIMUL by managing partner Jai Narayan of Bellary, ... Plaintiff.

and

RAM PRATAP GANGA BISHAN VAISHNAVA, MARWADI Caste, trader, resident of Kukkanoor Kophal Taluk, Nizam's Dominions, now residing at Pippad, Jodhpur State, Defendant.

WHEREAS the plaintiff above named has filed a suit in the above said court against the defendant abovenamed for Rs. 300-0-0 due to the plaintiff on dealings had by the defendant and whereas the said suit is posted to the 26th of February, 1918, for hearing, the defendant is required to appear in the said court at Bellary on 26-2-1918 at 11 a.m., in answer to the said claim, in default of which appearance the suit will be heard ex parte.

P. GUNDU RAO,

Pleader for Plaintiff.

Bellary, 6-2-18. 2399

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

To-night at 6-30 p.m. only

A NIGHT WITH THE WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIANS

and

BANDMAN VARIETIES

Enormous success of

LIEUT. GORDON

The Real Military Ventriloquist

and

"NOSEY" THE DRUMMER.

The limit in Mechanical Figures.

IN A NEW PROGRAMME.

The latest world's Star

LONESOME LUKE

in

"LUCK RIDES ROUGHSHOD."

The always Merry and Bright

MAX LINDER

in an Up-to-date Farce

"A WATERPLANE ELOPEMENT."

THE EXCELSIOR.

Lessees:

The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

Next Wed. 13th Feb. at 9-30 p.m.

An Amateur production of Gilbert and Sullivan's Masterpiece.

"THE MIKADO"

"THE MIKADO"

"THE MIKADO"

will take place, and on the

14th, 15th and 16th Feb.

In aid of

LOCAL AND THEATRICAL WAR FUNDS

The Opera produced by Mr. James McGrath.

Orchestra under the Direction of Mr. Edward Behr.

Business Manager—M. D. B. Binning.

Plan now open at Rose & Co.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

2 Last Nights of Present 2
MILITARY REVUE!
At 6-15 **To-night** At 9-45
Gaiety Theatre
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY CO.
presents
Melbourne's Military Revue
NOT—LIKELY
Dont Miss It.
From Thursday Feb. 14th
Sensational Attraction
THE GAIETY REVUE CO.
under the direction of
TOM MELBOURNE
Presents
A Complete change every Night.
Grand Repertoire Week
Thursday Feb. 14th
ALI BABA OR
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Friday Feb. 15th.
MERRY MOMENTS
CARMINE-ETTA
or Made in the Mountains.
Saturday Feb. 16th.
SMILE-STONES
The Broken Mirror
THE SENTRY BOX.
Sunday Feb. 17th.
HUMORESQUE
introducing
Before and after the Honeymoon
etc., etc.
Monday Feb. 18th.
THE PASSING SHOW
Tuesday Feb. 19th
ALADDIN and the
Wonderful Lamp.
Wednesday, February 20th
KEEP SMILING
THE GIRLS HE LOVED.
Thursday, February, 21st
Everything New-Melbournes New Musical Comedy.
THE TELEGRAPH BOY
GOOD-BYE FOR EVER.

"ARE YOU
A
NEGLECTED WIFE?"

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
EVERY DAY AT 6-45 AND 10.
GREAT SUCCESS OF NEW PROGRAMME.
"COUNTESS OF ARSENIA"
A Thrilling Drama with lot of rare scenes.
"LOST APPETITE"
A Comio.
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Rs. 1/8, 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

NOW SHOWING
The stupendous spectacular UNIVERSAL'S under-the-sea production.
JULES VERNE'S
20000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA.
The motion picture achievement of the century. The accomplishment extraordinary, bringing to the view of all mankind, unparalleled under-the-sea scenes that for ages have been denied to the people of the earth.
NOTHING LIKE IT ON EARTH.
Thrice nightly 7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR NEXT SATURDAY THE 16th
A NEW VERSION OF THE FAMOUS SERIAL
THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE—
PEARL WHITE, ARNOLD DALY & EDWIN ARDEN.

Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road,
To-night ! *at 9-30 p. m. !!* *To-night !!!*
Matinees—Every Saturday and Sunday at 4-45 p. m.
Children under 12 half price to all parts to matinees only.
KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
4th Week 4th! Continued Success!!
Crowded Houses.
New Wonders! More Amazing Feats!!
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at All India General Agency
Thakurdwar 419.
T. G. Shellar, *Proprietor.* J. W. Wallet, *Manager.*

CINEMA MAJESTIC
NEAR CIRGAUM TRAM TERMINAS Bombay.

"MAGNIFICENT"
is the Unanimous verdict of all those who have witnessed This week's programme with
The Picture Beautiful
SIRENS OF THE SEA
a ravishing dream of loveliness and enchantment
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC.
REMEMBER
THE UNIVERSAL EXTRAORDINARY
"THE GRAY GHOST"
featuring
EDDIE POLO.
"Roleaux" of "Broken Coin" and "Pedro" of "Liberty" fame Commences
NEXT SATURDAY the 16th Instant.
This programme is supplied by the Universal Film Mfg. Co., Bombay.

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
TO-NIGHT
The beautiful and charming
MOLLIE KING
IN
PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL
MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS.
Episodes 11th & 12th.
"PATHE GAZETTE" Latest.
"LONESOME LUKE Loses Patients." (2 Parts.)
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. DAILY. MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.
EXTRA PRIZE MATINEE ON EVERY SUNDAY 3-30 P.M.
LAMINGTON ROAD. *POPULAR PRICES.*

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 8th.

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's prices.
February	23.39
March	22.93
April	22.64
May	22.31
June	22.08
July	21.81

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Feb	21.94
Feb.-Mar	21.85
Mar.-April	21.76
April-May	21.68
May-June	21.60
June-July	21.52

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	30.20
" May.	29.71
Spot Cotton at New York	31.50
" at New Orleans	30.63
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	29.30
" May	28.71
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	85⅞

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Feb. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot	42 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet increased offerings.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/4
" " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	3 5/8
Consols 2½%	54½
Rupee Paper 5%	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. on London at Paris Francs	27.17

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb 9th.

3½% 1925—1928	£85½
4½% 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	£93 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 9th

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change,

RAPESEED

Only quoted for steamers named

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 Ds. ex-Ship	
Dec.-Jan. Value	600
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed Nominal	£ 19-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

New Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Buyers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta January Buyers	19/9
do. do. Bombay Sellers	20/4½

Tone:—Dull no business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. dearer paki	2/5

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

This morning all Home cables up to the New York close of Saturday were to hand, and the quotations for Good Broach April were Rs. 634 Exchange and Rs. 635 Association. The tone during the morning was steadier with Japanese export houses buying, and the Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 641, and advanced to Rs. 644/45, keeping at and about this price for some time with business passing and later on dropping to Rs. 643. At Colaba transactions were reported at Rs. 644, and the market closed steady at Rs. 643½. A fair business has been done.

There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton. Prices are steady for all nice lots. Lower qualities and not easy to place.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach Good April	644
Bengal March	541
Akola March	633

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	April		643 1/2
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	March		631
" " Khandesh	"		620
" " Muthia	"		615
" " Bengal	"		582
Fully Good Bengal	"		541
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June		644
" M. G. Westerns	"		621

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 11th Feb., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	601	585	575	530	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	595	585	555	—	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	625	595	—	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	—	645	615	—	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	—	650	630	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	—	655	635	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	665	645	—	Ready
Nagpore	—	675	655	—	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	—	—	—	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	675	655	—	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	—	656	650	644	1/25th April 18
Mathia (M.G.)	—	625	595	—	Ready

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 11TH FEBRUARY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	601	585	545	530	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	595	585	565		"
M.G. Wardha		675	655		"
M. G. Nagpore		675	655		"
M.G. Yeotmal		685			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		655			"
M.G. Amraoti		650			"
M.G. Khamgaon					"
Akola Fair staple		645	605		"
M.G. Khandesh		629	595		"
M.G. Muthia		625	595		"
M.G. Broach		656	650	644	1-25 April.

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 9th February:—

Cotton	3,579 bales.
Wheat	16,292 cwts.
Linseed	1,369 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	300
Gingellyseed	22 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	6,772 "
Rice	19,607 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	1,103 "
Mowrasseed	24 "
Gram	2,920 "
Jowar	256 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,214 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold 29-3-6.
Sovereign 18-5-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 98-15.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 99-3.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 d/st Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York. Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93/4.
5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1020-1922. 99
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 89.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 68-12.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 77.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 77.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 89.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 77.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet but steady and a fair amount of business was done. Owing to profit taking there was a decline of about 100 rupees in Bombay Burma Trading shares.

Following are the rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Bombay Unileods were placed at prices varying from 1,080 to 1,060, and closed at 1,070, Century from 480 to 472/8, Fazulbhoy 880 to 872/8, and closed at 880, Finlays 422/8, to 430, Simplex from 952/8, to 960, Standards from 2,040 to 2,030, and closed at 2,040, and Bombay Burma from 1,260 to 1,195.

Katni Ordinary closed at 292/8, Deferreds at 1,595, Tata Ordy 268/12, Deferreds 1,210, Swadeshi 2,085, Shapurji 142/8, Pearls 640, New Greats 340, Madhavjee 2,435, Kohinoor 1,172/8, Davids 635, Nagpur 2,665, Bombay Dyeing 1,185, Advance 1,075, Alcocks 1,122/8 and Tata Hydro 1,225.

Following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,055, Pearls 642/8, New Greats 342/8, Madhavjee 2,430, Kohinoor 1,155, Fazulbhoys 885, Century 485, Nagpur 2,660, Bombay United 1,065, Tata Ordy 271/4, Deferreds 1,207/8, and Alcocks 1,130.

HOME RULE
Can be governed by those souls only whose own Homes are governed by public opinion.
For particulars apply to:—
CHHOTALAL BHOGILAL PAREKH,
Umresh (Kaira)

COMPANY MEETING.

THE ARAB STEAMERS, LD.

The seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Arab Steamers, Ld., was held at the Registered Office of the Company, 40, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on Friday, the 8th day of February 1918, at 11.30 a. m. (S. T.). Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Chairman of the Board of Directors took the chair.

Notice convening the meeting was then read.

Before the Chairman began to adress the meeting, Mr. Chhotalal I Parekh notified to the Chairman his desire to move an amendment, which was refused on the ground that there was no proposal before the Chairman.

The Chairman then said:—"You have all got a copy and therefore the Directors' Report to the Shareholders and the accounts upto the 31st December 1917 as printed and circulated to the Shareholders be approved and adopted." Mr. H. A. Lalljee seconded this proposition.

Mr. Chhotalal I. Parekh: I beg to move an amendment on the report. This meeting is called at such an inconvenient time that no Arab Shareholders could be present. To-day is Friday and this is the special time of prayer, so I think purposely the meeting has been called, so that the Arab Shareholders cannot attend the meeting. However, as it is of course legally right. I do not want to say anything against that.

I have not come here in the same spirit with which I attended the previous meetings. You all would have read from the Directors' Report that our steamers are in good condition and the profit shown is satisfactory, though it ought to have been more. But none can say how much money is spent in the shape of management in the absence of any figures in the Balance Sheet. It is most gratifying that we have discharged our duties by serving the benign Government by carrying troops and provisions and we must continue to do so, as long as the war has not terminated successfully; and I think all of you will agree with me that for the said purpose we ought to lay our resources at their disposal; but to our surprise we find that the steamers commandeered instead of being utilised for the legitimate military purposes, are being used for carrying on profiteering trade. In our Company, the past has not been bright and it is a pity if we are not allowed to take advantage of the present situation. I, therefore, raise my humble voice of protest against the said mode of commandeering and thereby nipping the Company in the bud.

Gentlemen, when the Company was not earning, I suggested not to pay even three per cent dividend, but when you see that the Company's four steamers' present value will be about Rs. 40,00,000 (say about four times more than the Capital of the Company) and the cost of four steamers is shown only Rs. 1,50,000 after deducting depreciation where is the necesity of carrying a large sum to the Reserve Fund? As the condition of the Company is prosperous, the sum carried to the Reserve Fund must be either carried to the equalisation of dividend fund or a bonus of 100 per cent to be declared this time instead of any dividend. If you all will not agree to my suggestion, gentlemen, all our savings will be utilised in unnecesary repairs, etc, and thus a day will come when the Agents by means of their lavish expenditure will declare that the Company is not solvent. Therefore, we all should ask for bonus and reap the benefit of the time and opportunity. I hope Mr. Wardlaw-Milne will give consideration to this suggestion and will utilise all profits in declaring a hundred per cent bonus. I propose that instead of carrying Rs. 7,87,000 to the Reserve Fund, the same be carried to the equalisation of dividend fund, or that you may declare a hundred per cent bonus instead of dividend and bonus.

Chairman:—The second part of this amendment is not in form. I am afraid I should rule the whole out of order. As to the first part, there is no practical value in transferring from one form of Reserve Fund to another form of Reserve Fund. I am afraid I must rule the amendment out of order.

The original proposition was then put to vote, and was carried, all the shareholders present except two voting in favour of it and two shareholders voting against it.

The Chairman then enquired of Mr. Rao, how he came to be present at the meeting. Mr. Rao replied that he attended the meeting as the constituted attorney of Mr. Mahomed bin Hijris, one of the shareholders of the Company. He was then asked whether the Power of Attorney held by him was registered in the Company's office. Mr. Rao stated that the Power was registered last year. The Chairman then said: "I am afraid this gentleman cannot vote."

The next proposition viz. the declaration of a dividend and bonus was proposed and seconded, and carried, all the shareholers present but two voting in favour of it and one shareholder voting against.

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The Great Fight on the Cliff between the sons of the Deemster and Bishop.
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Derwent Hall Caine and 3,800 Players.

AMENDMENT OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your leader on the subject of the amendment of section 362 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, I am afraid rather misses the real point and import of the proposal. If the proposed amendment and the section as it now stands, are carefully compared, it will appear at once that the alterations are essentially verbal and do not affect any real change in the existing law. One of the proposed alterations provides in effect that a Presidency Magistrate need not record *in extenso* the evidence given in "Summons" cases. A "Summons Case" is popularly understood to be a case in which a Magistrate issues a summons against an accused person and not a warrant for his apprehension. This is an error. According to the Criminal Procedure Code, a "summons case" means a case relating to an offence not punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months. This is precisely as the law stands now, the difference is that what was implied before, has now been expressed, so as to leave no room for doubt or argument in future. I contend therefore that the proposed change is only verbal.

Another change that is proposed is that in the trial of warrant cases, where the Presidency Magistrate does not impose a fine exceeding Rs. 200 or imprisonment exceeding six months, he need not draw up a formal charge. Till about 12 years ago, some Presidency Magistrates here considered that in such cases there was no statutory obligation to draw up a formal charge. In one of the cases which went up to the High Court in revision it was decided that the Presidency Magistrate was bound to draw up a formal charge before the accused was called upon to enter upon his defence Since then the practice is to draw up a formal charge. As already explained the proposed amendment declares that it will be unnecessary to do so. It seems to be assumed in some quarters, that this is a vital alteration in the law and dangerous to the liberty of the subject. It may be conceded that Presidency Magistrates are not "usually persons of exceptional capacity or experience." But knowing them as I have done, and that for the last 26 years, they are certainly not inferior in those qualifications to magistrates of the first class, specially empowered by the local Government to try offences summarily under Chapter XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This I am sure will be readily conceded. I am leaving out of consideration the exceptional case of a pleader or barrister appointed to hold a short acting appointment as a Presidency Magistrate, without any previous experience of criminal law, as such a thing is most unlikely to happen at all frequently in presidency towns. These First Class Magistrates (and even benches of 2nd class and 3rd class magistrates may be empowered to try certain offences summarily if specially invested with that power by the local Government) when trying cases summarily, need not, where no appeal lies, record the evidence of witnesses or frame a formal charge. They are bound merely to enter certain particulars mentioned in section 263 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which take the place of their judgment in the case. No doubt it is true that no sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months can be passed in the case of any conviction on a summary trial under Chapter XXII (*vide* section 262). No appeal lies by a convicted person in any case so tried summarily under section 260, in which a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding three months only or of fine not exceeding Rs. 200 only or of whipping only is passed (*vide* section 414). Therefore it will be obvious that thousands of persons are being tried every day in British India and have been tried certainly since 1882. (when the Criminal Procedure Code was amended) in a manner closely approximating the manner in which Presidency Magistrates now try far fewer persons in a similar manner. I do not contend that it may not in some cases at least be to the benefit of an accused person to have the whole evidence recorded *in extenso*. That would not be an alleged blessing however for him always, and particularly if the offence is a non-bailable one, and bail has not been granted, for the trial would be certainly greatly prolonged if the whole evidence was to be recorded by the magistrate, and he had to remain in custody all that time. Quite apart from that consideration, it seems to me, that the paramount consideration is the avoidance of unnecessary delay in the administration of criminal justice, which delay must indeed result, if evidence has to be fully recorded in every case. Take for instance the courts of the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay, more particularly those of the two magistrates presiding at Mazagon now. They have each to dispose of between 30 and 40 Penal Code cases every day, not to mention a lot of miscellaneous work and cases dealing with the Municipal and minor Acts. It may be mentioned here that municipal license and katchra cases alone, sometimes exceed a hundred in one day and the Presidency Magistrate whose time it is to take them, has to dispose of them all in addition to the police and other cases fixed for that day. The same is the case with municipal drainage cases. A moment's thought will convince any one, that a five hours' working day will not suffice any human being to record the evidence fully in all these cases. It may be said in reply, "Why then increase the number of our Presidency Magistrates till you find you have a sufficient number to cope with the extra work that a change in the law will entail." Nobody can deny that that is a possible solution and a counsel of perfection, but there again, let us look at the suggestion from a practical point of view. How many more stipendiaries would be required for this purpose? Probably half a dozen more. Can the State afford this expenditure? Again, if the State can afford this extra expenditure why should not the pay of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Presidency Magistrates be increased? These officers, considering the exacting and responsible duties they have to perform,—duties which you yourself point out in your article,—are higher than those of the Metropolitan Magistrates in England, are very poorly paid. The pay of the 4th Presidency Magistrate in Bombay is only Rs. 600 per month, not much more than that of a senior Superintendent of Police in the City! Just compare that with the pay of a Metropolitan Magistrate? Why then not give these deserving men a rise first and thereby do then an act of justice they so richly deserve and then think of more magistrates? I hope therefore that I have shown that the proposed alteration as to the mode of recording evidence does not effect any real or substantial alteration in the law, as it stands now that it is by no means an innovation, that it is not so dangerous to the liberties of the public as it is apprehended and that it is not practicable to have a full record of the evidence, and that it could not be wholly in the interests of accused persons in general to insist on doing so. But I have, I am afraid, overlooked an important factor which materially affects the question of the length of trials and the expeditious administration of justice in criminal courts in British India and that is the increase of legal gentlemen in the city. The number of practising lawyers has been increasing daily, and even in the most petty cases one now finds that both or at least one of the parties is represented. The lawyer has to do his duty and according to his lights, he will cross-examine briefly or at length as he likes, but cross-examine he must and will do. All this takes time and if every answer was to be recorded the trial of the pettiest case would take a quarter of an hour at least and no Presidency Magistrate could get through half his day's work.

I will now discuss the proposed change as to the formal framing of the charge. It is now proposed that in cases in which a Presidency Magistrate does not impose a fine exceeding Rs. 200 or pass sentence of imprisonment exceeding six months no formal charge need be drawn up. This is considered to be a most dangerous innovation and you point out that the Bombay Vakils' Association have addressed the Government on the subject. As I understand the objection raised by that learned body from what appears in your issue of the 5th instant, they apprehend that if a formal charge is not drawn up, the plea of the accused cannot be logically asked and it would follow as a result that the provisions of section 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code will automatically become inoperative, to the serious prejudice of accused persons. That I agree will undoubtedly be a most dangerous innovation. If the premises are right the conclusion is undoubtedly both sound and logical. The question, however, is, are the premises right or is it a rather far fetched apprehension! It appears to me that this amounts to imposing on what seems on the face of it to be an innocuous amendment a rather fantastic construction. Is it possible that the legislature intend to introduce such a drastic change on a vital point in the procedure for the trial of a warrant case, as though by a side wind? I for one think not, and I think I am fortified in my conclusion by the statement of the objects and reasons for the proposed amendment. There is not the slightest indication in it, of any such intention to subvert the course of procedure of the trial of a warrant case, which has now been in existence for at least 20 years as if by a flank movement. It may be argued, very rightly, that if perhaps the point came to be argued in a court of law, the statement of objects and reasons cannot be of any avail, and might as well not have been made so far as the courts of law are concerned. Leaving the statement of objects and reasons therefore out of consideration for the moment, let us fix our attention on the first objection urged by the vakils association, viz., that by reason of the charge not being framed, an accused person would be deprived of the rights he now possesses and can demand under section 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code, one of such rights being the right to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses after the charge is framed i.e., "after knowing the full prosecution case which he is called upon to meet." But why? If the whole section 256 becomes automatically inoperative by necessary implication by reason of a charge not being required to be drawn up as provided by section 254, then the magistrate has no right to call upon the accused to enter upon his defence under section 256 or to call upon him to produce his evidence. If that is so section 257 also becomes inoperative and unmeaning and no process for compelling the production of evidence at the instance of the accused can be issued. So that, the unfortunate trial of a warrant case must end without the accused being called upon to enter upon his defence, or being able to prove it! The startling result of this interpretation of the proposed amendments would be that Chapter XXI would have sections 256 and 257 practically cut out of it by necessary implication and nothing substituted in their place! Truly I believe a complete *Reductio ad absurdum*. The same arguments would I believe suffice to dispose of objections 2 and 3 and though others can be urged it will be trespassing on your valuable space too much to mention them. And *apropos* of this, may I ask if this is what happens now in summons trials under section 260 in the Mofussil? However, it is just as well that the matter has been brought to the notice of the authorities, and I suggest that appropriate words added in the proposed amendment to make it clear that nothing therein contained will affect the provisions of secs. 256 or 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if for no other purpose, than to allay the fears of the Bombay Vakils' Association. I have I hope by now shown that both the charges referred to by you are neither far reaching nor inexpedient nor dangerous to the public. I agree with you, however, that the time is opportune to make some alterations in the matter of appeals against the decisions of Presidency Magistrates. We must recognize the truth of the remark that they are not usually persons of exceptional capacity or experience, and in view of the fact that in spite of that inherent infirmity they needs must dispose of their work with great rapidity or find themselves left in hopeless arrears of work, which would call for immediate remarks from higher quarters, a rather delicate and difficult position to be in, I think that they ought to be put on the same footing as First Class Magistrates specially empowered under Chapter XXII to try cases summarily. The powers of the Presidency Magistrates under the Code are exactly the same as those of First Class Magistrates. Their capacities and qualifications are not usually exceptional and therefore there is nothing unfair in putting them in a position similar to, though not exactly the same as that of First Class Magistrates outside the Presidency towns, in regard to their powers to try cases summarily, till such time at any rate, as the salary and prospects of the post will tempt men of "exceptional capacities and experience" to accept it. In other words I suggest that advantage may be taken of the present occasion to interfere with the extent of the powers of Presidency Magistrates to try cases summarily and without a right of appeal against their decisions and section 362 (1) amended by substituting the words "three months" instead of the words "six months" in that clause. The rest of the proposed amendment of the section will in my opinion be quite harmless, having regard to the exigencies of a Presidency Magistrate's work. I have no experience of the Presidency Magistrates Courts in Calcutta and Madras and therefore my remarks are to be read with the reservation that they are made with reference to the Bombay Presidency Magistrates Courts alone. There is just one remark, however, which you make about a case which went up before the High Court from Mr. Athavle's Court which I think in justice to that gentleman invites criticism. I don't know which particular case you have in mind, but you say that "the judge had to complain that there was no record of evidence to guide him in a matter of considerable interest and public importance." That may be so, but if you took the trouble to examine the statistics of that Court and the number of cases Mr. Athavle disposed of during his 18 months or 2 years of tenure of office, and also the number of hours he worked over and above his office hours in order that men may not be unnecessarily in custody awaiting trial, you will do him, I am sure the bare justice to acknowledge that it was not the "danger" of the present system of recording evidence in Presidency Magistrates Courts, but the exigencies of the situation in which he found himself and of the enormous quantity of work that was forced on him and which it was his duty to dispose of; that accounts for the sparseness of his record. Of one of two undoubted evils he had to choose one. He had to keep people in custody till their cases could be disposed of conveniently by him or take full advantage of the provisions of the law as it stands to expedite his work. He chose to the latter course. Do you think it is a just criticism against him to suggest that he erred and if he did so, did he not err on the right side? I have been in some very important public prosecutions in Mr. Athavle's Court—one of which at least took me and the learned Public Prosecutor and Government Solicitor of Bombay to his Court day after day for many days together, and I therefore claim to have some experience of the work brought into the Court of the acting 4th Presidency Magistrate Mr. Athavle, whom you have chosen to refer to, for the purpose of giving a point to your remarks on the proposed amendment. Individuals must be left out of consideration where principles are discussed. That is quite true. My only apology for launching out into this matter, which is not as impersonal as the rest of your criticism, is that you have referred to it and it is only fair that your readers should know all the material circumstances.—Yours, etc.

S. G. VELINKER.

Belgaum, Feb. 6.

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SANKHABATI TABLETS.
(For Acidity and Colic)
Those who are liable to attacks of indigestion, acidity and colic after meals would do well to keep a few tablets handy. Its use will prevent the recurrence of those trying attacks that do so much to rob eating of its enjoyment.
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Prepared under the direction of

Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, Saraswati, M.A., L.M.S.

Ex-President All-India Ayurvedic Conference.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

296-17—Merwanji K & Co., Ishwardas Itharam Mushroowalla & ors v. Manecklal Sakerlal & ors, Soonderdas & Co.

591-17—Vachha & Co., Messrs Lala Rama & Co. a firm v. T D W Gillespie. Dubash & Co.

969-17—Shamrao M & H, Bhupatrai Ichharam Shankar Mehta v. Manaklal Krishna Mukhram Mehta & ors, Japh A & D.

992-17—Mulla & Mulla, Jafer Mahomed Hajji Bachu Naraya v. Esoofally Mahomedally Junagadwalla, Captain & V.

1179-17—Soonderdas & Co., Bhimaji Takhabdas a firm v. Sankerlal Gulabchand & ors.

1427-17—Mehta D & L, Kumjilal Kishorilal a firm v. Shamlal Son of Shiram & ors.

1428-17—Wadia G & Co., Ganga Ram Asharam a firm v. Jethmal Rawandayal, Mulla & Mulla.

15-18—N C Dalal, Yeshwant Ramnath v. Gopinath Ramkrishna Vakole.

22-18—Ard H D & Co., Lavjimidas Bhimji a firm v. Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta D & L.

31-18—M B Chothia, Nathuchand Goolabchand & Co. v. Abu Bakar Hoosein.

54-18—Matubhai J & M., Messrs. Adamji Bhaiji Rangwalla a firm v. Sarafalli Manoohji & anr.

62-18—Crawford B & Co., The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Kashinath Narayen Kangotkar, Khandwalla & Co.

70-18—C P D'Cunha, Pandurang Baleri bna Pathak v. Vishwanath Vinayak Pathak & ors, Judah & S.

72-18—Surajmal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Parshotamdas & ors v. Motilal Mulji a firm.

73-18—Surajmal & Co., Seth Gordhandas Parshotamdas & ors v. Sidhuram Vasandaram a firm.

87-18—Chitnis M & K, Messrs Virchand Dollaji & Co. a firm v. Chintaman Bhaskar Kolatkar, Purnanand & Co.

88-18—Shroff & D, Hormusji Burjorji Wadia & anr v. Sorabji Sheriar Irani & anr, Pandia & Co.

90-18—Unwalla P & P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Abdul Latiff Shaik Hoosein, Daph F & D.

98-18—Captain & V, Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdoolla Kazim, Payne & Co.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES,

906-17—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs Vadilal & Co. a firm v. Messrs J F Shroff & Co. a firm, Unwalla P and P.

1103-17—Unwalla P & P, Cawasji Pallonji Mistry v. Messrs Gilman & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case, 1213-17—Crawford B & Co., Peter William Monie Muni. Comsr. v. The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M & M.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co. Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jusodanand an & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & P.

754-17—Kapuga & S, Rahmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Co.

1266-16—Rustomji & G, Rewabai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

135-16—Rustomji and G. Parwatibai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

AFTER SHORT CAUSES ARE OVER.

RENEWED APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 42.

367-14—N C Dalal, Talakchand Javerchand Sha v. Messrs Gordhandas Khatao Crs No. 6B, Payne and Co., Part Heard, 11-2-18.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTINGATION OF PAUPERISM

P P No. 22-17—In Person, Duyandev Bapuji Thakur and anr v. J F Rodrigues & anr, Part Heard, 15-1-18.

P P No. 19-17—In Person, Bhanji Lalji & ors v. Laximan Venkuji (Baluji), Judah & Solom, Part Heard, 22-1-18.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

"At Home" to the Fellows of the University at Government House, 5 p.m.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m.
Reception to the "Rangers" by the members of the Catholic Library, Library Hall, Cavel Street, at 9 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 13.

Bombay Races: Second Day, First Race starts at 3-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, 1 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: An Amateur production of Gilbert and Sullivan's Opera, "The Mikado" in aid of Local and Theatrical War Funds.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

Excelsior Theatre: Amateur production of "The Mikado" in aid of Local and Theatrical War Funds.

FRIDAY; Feb. 15.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Amateur production of "The Mikado" in aid of Local and Theatrical War Funds.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

Excelsior Theatre: Amateur production of "The Mikado" in aid of Local and Theatrical War Funds.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

Meeting of the Bombay Exemption Tribunal 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema and variety at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Roa 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

SETNA—Bai Jerbai, wife of Seth Framji Hormasji Setna, died Monday morning, the 11th instant, at 7 a.m., at her husband's residence in Waudby Road, Esplanade.

RANJI—On 11th February, 1918, at Naosari, Goolbai Pirojshaw Ranji, eldest daughter of Kharshedji Dorabji Adrianwalla of Zanzibar, died after a short illness. (East African papers, please copy.)

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

RS. 4,000 FOR A BOMBAY MAN.

Catholic Male Orphanage Prize (Calcutta):—The First Prize (motor car) value Rs. 4,000 has been drawn by a Bombay man (Mr. B. C. Umrigar) Vasudeo Buildings, Powvalla Street, Charni Road, Bombay.

CONVICTED FOR GAMING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector O'Brien charged one Janmahomed Karim and eleven others with gaming. The accused were found gaming at Ghoghari Moholla on Sunday. All the accused were convicted. The first accused, who had three previous convictions, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, the second and third, who had one previous conviction, were sentenced to eight days' and two weeks' rigorous imprisonment respectively, and the others were fined Rs. 5 each.

Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

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BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING: 2ND DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(To be run on Wednesday Feb. 13th.)

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Forfeit Lass 9-12, Miss Rollestone 9-5, Waynflete 9-5, Bunty 9-4, Fire Finch 9-2, Kenilworth 9-0, Premiere 9-0, Dress 8-10, St. Vagrant 8-8, Tollendal 8-7, County Cricket 8-7, Bellicose 8-6, Glass Rock 8-6, Mordenins 8-6, Weyhil 8-5, Cicatrix 8-4, Dolphinton 8-2, Binfield Gurel 8-13, Dollet 7-10, Bedspread 7-8, Billy Bown 7-7, Sospello 7-6, Vital 7-4, Dunskey 7-4.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Kinsale 9-12, Cyanite 9-8, Santa Barbara 9-7, Evett 9-2, Footman 9-1, Black Kite 9-1, Caryanda 9-0, Bed-time 8-12, Dress 8-12, Mordennis 8-7, St. Bawn 8-4, Matchless Maud 8-4 Gladiator 8-2, Somali 8-2, Margreen 8-2, Red Quill 8-0, Lady Muriel 7-12, Dorian 7-9, Bedspread 7-8, Royal Band 7-2.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Rueful 9-10, Yuan 9-8, Bright Bird 9-7, Our Day 9-6 Haven of Rest 9-3, Memento 9-3, Wavelets Dupe 9-0, M'Dame 8-8, Sungrebe 8-4, Watch Tower 8-3, Hunyadi 8-2, Decorum 8-2, Symptoms 7-13, Madrina 7-12, Mousme 7-10, Kit Grey Leg 7-9, Flatelle 7-7, Saunterer 7-4, Falcon Queen 7-3, Adelaide II 6-12.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Dn. I—Distance 1½ miles.

Royal Court 9-7, Ajmer 9-3, Nassau 9-3, Longboat 9-0, Morning Light 8-12, Black Ivory 8-9, Good Luck 8-9, Bluey Lee 8-7, Kaiumers 8-6, Amir Aswad 8-6, Compradore 8-2, Dandelion late Full House 8-1, Edward 7-13, Makbul 7-12, Cingalee 7-11, Pacific 7-9, Malayeli 7-9, Angler 7-9, Safe 7-6, Resold 7-4.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE. Dn. II—Distance 1½ miles.

Raven 9-7, Duhallow 9-4, Full Moon 9-2, Eldorado 9-0, Sun lower 8-13, Ikbal 8-9, Legislator 8-7, Rage 8-7, Salim 8-6, Aurangazeeb 8-3, Royalist 8-0, Tit Bits 8-0, Vanguard 7-13, Brave Boy 7-12, Britannia 7-11, Second String 7-11, Royal Standard 7-8, Ormuz, 7-5, Barjora 7-4, Akbar 7-1.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m., yesterday.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First race will start at 3-30 p.m.)

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Forfeit Lass 9-12, Miss Rollestone 9-5, Waynflete 9-5, Kenilworth 9-0, Premiere 9-0 St. Wagrant 8-8, County Cricket 8-7, Bellicose 8-6, Glass Rock 8-6, Weyhill 8-5, Dolphinton 8-2, Binfield Grove 7-13, Dollet 7-10, Billy Bawn 7-7, Sospello 7-6, Vital 7-4.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Cyanite 9-8, Santa Barbara 9-7, Caryanda 9-0, Dress 8-12, Mordennis 8-7, St. Bawn 8-4 Matchless Maud 8-4, Gladiator 8-2, Margreen 8-2, Red Quill 8-0, Lady Muriel 7-12, Dorian 7-9, Bedspread 7-8, Royal Band 7-2.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Rueful 9-10, Bright Bird 9-7, Our Day 9-6, Haven of Rest 9-3, Wavelets Dupe 9-0, M'Dame 8-8, Sungrebe 8-4, Watch Tower 8-3, Hunyadi 8-2, Decorum 8-2, Symptoms 7-13, Madrina 7-12, Mousme 7-10, Kit Grey Leg 7-9 Flotelle 7-7, Saunterer 7-4, Adelaide II 6-12.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE. Dn. I—Distance 1½ miles.

Royal Cowet 9-7, Ajmer 9-3, Nassau 9-3, Black Ivory 8-9, Good Luck 8-9, Bluey Lee 8-7 Amir Aswad 8-6, Compradore 8-2, Edward 7-13 Cingaleo 7-11, Pacific 7-9, Malayeb 7-9, Angler 7-9, Safi 7-6, Resold 7-4.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE Dn. II—Distance 1½ miles.

Raven 9-7, Duhallow 9-4, Full Moon 9-2 Eldorado 9-0, Sunflower 8-13, Ikbal 8-9, Legislator 8-7, Rage 8-7, Salim 8-6, Aurangazeeb 8-3, Royalist 8-0, Tit Bits 8-0, Vanguard 7-13, Brave Boy 7-12, Britannia 7-11, Second String 7-11, Royal Standard 7-8, Ormuz 7-5, Barjora 7-4.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Roi d'Ecosse 9-3, Salandra 9-3, Dersingham 8-5, Footsie 8-5, Verge 9-3, Radiant 7-10 Sampier 7-2, Tagamor 7-5.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Union Jack 6-11, Rose Hill 7-8, Kayid 9-11, Singer 9-7, Dartmoor 7-4, Ualermo 6-4, Longboat 8-5, Mooltan 8-9, Collingwood 9-8, Gol Fish II 9-5.

PROGRAMME OF 11TH, 12TH AND 13TH EXTRA MEETINGS.

ELEVENTH EXTRA.

(Saturday, 2nd March, 1918.)

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for horse in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, which have not won flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over since 31st March, 1917.

THE NOTTINGHAM PLATE.—Distance furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; thir Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

THE GOSFORTH PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

THE BASSEIN PLATE—Division II any)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

THE BASSEIN PLATE—Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Division, which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1917

THE MELTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1917, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. (Landing allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.)

Entrance.—Rs. 20, to close 12 noon, Monday 25th February, and Rs. 25 in addition for ponies not struck out by 4 p.m., Thursday 28th February, 1918

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 6,000 to the winner, Rs. 35.
For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 10.
To close 12 noon Monday, 25th February, with Rs. 30 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 6,000 to the winner, Rs. 15 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, if not struck out by 12 noon Tuesday, 26th March, 1918.

N.B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 6 p.m., Wednesday, 27th February, 1918. A winner of a Handicap after the publication of weights, 7 lbs, extra.

TWELFTH EXTRA.

(Saturday, 9th March, 1918.)

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41, yards.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, which have not won flat race, value Rs. 5,000 or over since 31st March, 1917.

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

THE MINTO PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500 third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

THE TROMBAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner,Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1917.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; thidd, Rs. 1,000. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1917, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 5 lbs. (Landing allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs. Penalty.—The winner of the Melton Plate 1918, 7lbs.

Entrance.—Rs. 30, to close 12 noon, Monday 4th March, with Rs. 25 in addition for horses not struck out by 4 p.m., Thursday, 7th March, 1918.

THE BACK BAY PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

THE BACK BAY PLATE.—Division II (if any).—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 6,000 to the winner, Rs. 35.
For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 10.
To close 12 noon Monday, 4th March, with Rs. 30 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 6,000 to the winner, Rs. 15 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, and Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,500, to the winner, if not struck out by 4 p.m., Thursday, 7th March, 1918.

N.B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 6 p.m., Wednesday 6th March, 1918 A winner of a handicap after the publication of weights, 7lbs. extra.

THIRTEENTH EXTRA.

(Monday, 11th March, 1918.)

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500 third Rs. 300. For Maiden Horses in the 3rd Division. A. & C

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Division I—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300, third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1917, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. deduced 5 lbs. (6 furlongs scale). Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

THE HAMADAN PLATE.—Division II (if any).—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1917, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 5 lbs. (6 furlongs scale). Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Division II. (if any). —Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicaup for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

ENTRY.

For races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 20.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 10.
For races advertised as Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 10.
To close 12 noon Tuesday, 5th March, with Rs. 15 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 10 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,500 to the winner, and Rs. 5 in addition for races advertised as Rs. 1,000 to the winner, if not struck out by 12 noon Sunday, 10th March, 1918.

N.B.—Handicaps for this day will be published by 8 a.m. on Sunday, 10th March, 1918 A winner of a handicap after the publication of weights, 7 lbs. extra.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The following matches are played yesterday at Queen's Road:—

Mr. Fyzee beat Mr. S. P. Pendre, 6—2, 6—0.
Mr. Rang Rao beat Mr. Matthew, 6—4, 6—0.
Mr. Joshi beat Okadu, 6—2, 6—1.
Mr. Rajaram Murarjee beat Mr. K. Yanagida, 6—2, 6—1.
Mr. Fakuda beat Mr. Kulkarni, 6—1, 6—3.
Mr. Sunderrao beat Mr. T. W. Brough, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.
Mr. Jejeebhoy beat Mr. Wasudeo, 6—2, 6—2.
Mr. Shimidzu beat Mr. Shirgoaker, 6—0, 6—0.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Doubles:—

COURT No. 1.—Mr. Fyzee and Mr. Chnimulgand v. Mr. Jeejibhoy and another followed by Mr. England and Mr. Cheetham v. Mr. Reid and Mr. Jukes.

COURT No. 2.—Chief of Manavadar and Mr. Rangrao v. Mr. Fido and Mr. Harwood, followed by Mr. Shimidzu and Mr. Okamato v. Mr. R. Morarjee and Mr. Sunderrao.

COURT No. 4.—Mr. Yanagida and Mr. Fakuda v. Mr. Metha and Mr. Basham, followed by Prince Shivajee Rao and Mr. M. H. Vishram v. Mr. Mehendle and Mr. Joshi.

COURT No. 5.—Mr. Gunjikar and Mr. Shirgonker v. Mr. Burn and Mr. Gunther, followed by Mr. Modi and another v. Mr. Engineer and another.

COURT No. 6.—Mr. Mathews and another v. Mr. Liladhar and Mr. Merchant followed by Mr. Takuchi and Mr. Tanaha v. Mr. Barraclough and Mr Brough.

TRAGDY AT BHLLESWAR.

DEATH OF THREE PERSONS THROUGH "EPSOM SALTS."

Three Brahmins named Nathuram Govindram, Shunkerlal Kuber and Kachhru Bhawanishunker, aged 30, 22 and 19 respectively, working as water carriers in different offices in the Fort, and living along with eight others in a room at Bhaker Lane, Bhuleshwar, took what they believed to be Epsom salts as a purgative on Sunday, and subsequently died. It appeared that the deceased first put the salts into a brass vessel with water and heated it and then drank it, one after the other. No sooner had they finished the contents of the vessel than they all became ill and started vomitting and purging. Dr. Prabhakar was sent for, who, on arrival, found the first two dead. The third was treated, but he also died subsequently. The deceased died within three hours of taking the salts. Superintendent Walker and Inspector Barnes, on receiving information, proceeded to the spot, and had the bodies removed to the morgue. They made enquiries, but they have not yet been able to ascertain where the deceased got the salts from.

THE INQUEST.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the deaths of the deceased. Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said he had examined the three bodies and found that all three had signs of corrosive irritant poisoning and deaths were due to irritant poisoning. The doctor was of opinion that the poison was oxalic acid or a soluble oxalic salt. Oxalic acid resembled Epsom salts in appearance and was frequently mistaken for Epsom salt.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

GUJARAT SABHA AND KARIA DISTRESS.

In the meeting of the citizens of Bijapur held on the 7th of February, 1918, under the auspices of the District Congress Committee the Hon. Mr. P. A. Desai presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(i) This public meeting of the citizen of Bijapur very deeply mourns the death of Sir William Wedderburn in whom India has lost a zealous, sincere and trusted champion of the cause of India's political emancipation and wishes to convey to Lady Wedderburn its most sincere condolences.

(ii) This public meeting of the citizen of Bijapur expresses its confidence in the Gujrat Sabha, which is working mainl under the guidance of Mr. M. K. Gandhi and is of opinion that the Sabha, bein a body established for the advancement the political, economic and social interests the people of Gujrat, was within its functions when it voiced the grievances of th agriculturists of the Kaira District.

This meeting if further of opinion tha the good intentions of the Sabha, in advising the agriculturists to postpone the payment of assessment pending the decision the Government in consultation with the peoples' representatives, should not have bee misinterpreted and prays the Government to give a sympathetic hearing to the representations made on behalf of the distressed agriculturists.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

THE CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES NUMBER.

The New Year Number of the "Indian Review," (Price Re. 1, G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras) opens with a tribute to the late Sir William Wedderburn by Mr. G. A. Natesan. Then follow a number of papers read at the recent gatherings by distinguished men: "The Field for Social Service" by Mr. M. K. Gandhi; "The Problem of the Depressed Classes" by Dr. P. C. Ray, C.I.E.; "War and Temperance Reform" by Rai Chuni Lal Bose Bahadur; "Problems of Mahomedan Education" by Mr. M. A. N. Hydari; "Our Economic Needs" by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E.; "The Mission of the Medical Profession" by Dr. Nilratan Sircar and Dr. Row "Theistic movement in India" by Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I.; "The True meaning of Theism" by Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B.; "The Problem of Milk Supply" by Hon. Justice Sir John Woodroffe; "India's Industrial Future" by the Maharaja of Kassimbazar; "Social Reform among the Bhatias" by Hon. Mr. Kalyanjee Morajee Thakore. Under the heading "Self-Government for India" are given select extracts from the speeches at the Congress and Moslem League of Rai Baikunta Nath Sen Bahadur; Mrs. Annie Besant; the Hon. Babu S. N. Banerjea; Hon. Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad; the Hon. Pundit M. M. Malaviya; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah; Mr. Malik Ali, M.A., LL.B.; Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak; Mr. M. R. Jayakar; the Mararajah of Dinajpur; Mr. Abdul Latif Ahmed; Mr. C. R. Das; Mr. B. C. Pal; Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar and Mr. B. P. Wadia. To enable the busy reader to get a bird's eye view of the Congress, the Conferences, the Conventions and Leagues (which number about forty in all) held not only at Calcutta but in different parts of the Indian Empire about the same time, succinct accounts of the Indian National Congress; the All-India Moslem League; the Indian Industrial Conference; the Temperance Conference; All-India Muslim Educational Conference and other gatherings are furnished. Among other articles of interest are "Hindus and Mahomedans in South-Africa" by H. S. L. Polak; "Catholics and the National Movement" by Mr. P. Lentaparambil, M.A., (Hons.); "Kabir" by Mr. K. V. Ramaswami, B.A., B.L., and the first instalment of "The History of Bengali Literature" by Mr. Hari Pada Ghosal, M.A., and two poems "India's Prayer" by Sir Rabindranath Tagore and "Mahatma Gandhi" by Miss Esther Faring. The illustrations, portraits and cartoons in this number include:—The Venerable Veterans Hume, Dadabhai, Wedderburn, Mrs. Annie Besant, Dr. P. C. Ray, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Hon. Justice Sir John Woodroffe, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., Dr. Chuni Lal Bose, the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, Kabir, Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. M. A. N. Hydari, Hon. Mr. Abbott, Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali, the Great Indian Banyan Tree in Calcutta, Miraculous Cure.

TEE LATE SIR W. WEDDERBURN

LAHORE CITIZENS' TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

A public meeting was held on Sunday afternoon at Broadlaugh Hall to place on record the profound grief at the death of Sir William Wedderburn. Mr. Fazulihussain resided. The following resolutions were passed in solemn silence the whole audience standing:—

The citizens of Lahore assembled in public meeting place on record their profound grief at the sand and untimely demise of Sir William Wedderburn, whose large hearted sympathy with the people of India and their just aspirations will for ever be enshrined in our recollection and shall cement the bond between England and India.

Resolved that the heartfelt sympathy and condolence of the citizens of Lahore be conveyed to the family of Sir William in their overwhelming loss, which is equally shared by the people of this country.

The following Resolution was passed at a meeting of the citizens of Dharwar:—This meeting of the citizens of Dharwar deeply mourns the sudden death of Sir William Wederburn—a heavy national calamity, especially when India needed his valuable guidance in shaping the impending reforms about Responsible Government—and places on record its deep sorrow at his sad demise. He was a true lover and friend of India who throughout his illustrious life here as well as in England ever served the cause of India with undaunted zeal and unselfish devotion. His eminent services in the cause of female education and political development of the people of India by starting, helping and guiding institutions like Female High Schools, Congress and similar other institutions deserved to be rembered by every Indian with feelings of gratitude and affection.

MRS. BESANT IN BOMBAY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LECTURES.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League Mrs. Besant will deliver two lectures, the first on "National Education" on Thursday, the 14th instant and the second on "The work before us" on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 6-30 p.m. on both the days in the open ground near French Bridge, Chaupati, opposite Mr. Mathuradas Gokuldas, Bungalow.

Admission in the first lecture will be by tickets, Rs. 2 being charged for chairs (only five hundred chairs) and 8 annas for other accommodation.

Admission to the second lecture will be by tickets which will be issued to the public, free of charge. In the distribution of these tickets members of the Home Rule League will be given preference.

Tickets are available at *The Home Rule League, 251, Hornby Road, Fort.*

TIMES MISREPRESENTATION OF MOSLEM FEELING.

PROTEST IN THE PUNJAB.

The following resolutions have been passed by the Punjab Provincial Muslim League:

"That this meeting of the Council of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League emphatically repudiates the aapersions cast by the "London Times" on the representative character of the All-India Muslim League, and while affirming in the strongest measure its adherence to the programme, and the ideals of the league, disown, the so called Muslim Association, which is constituted at the intention of a few Mohammaden discredited re-actionaries."

"That this meeting of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League views with great alarm the novel and dangerous principle of the habitual offenders Punjab bill, and requests H. E. Viceroy in the interests of the British justice to withhold his sanction."

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AND WAR ALLOWANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While there is yet no apparent sign of Government sanctioning in the near future a war allowance for their low paid employees Railway Companies have (though usually somewhat slow to move when measures affecting the well being of their subordinate employees are concerned) sanctioned a 5 per cent. allowance to their employees. The sanction of a 5 per cent. allowance to enable low-paid employees to meet almost a 75 per cent. increase in the cost of living, apart from the sense of proportion it displays, strikes one as being somewhat of a clumsy attempt on the part of Railway Companies to do their duty towards their employees. We should remember that railways are large earning concerns and the earnings of most of them (certainly of railways in this Presidency) are now nearly double of what they were before the war, while their working expenses are considerably less. Unless, therefore, Railway Companies enhance the figure of 5 per cent., I fail to see how they can claim the credit of having done anything for their low-paid employees (just that class of employees who work the hardest) in this time of distress. A great deal of bitterness and discontent prevails among Railway employees in consequence of the failure of their employers to solve this question satisfactorily and promptly.—Yours etc.

LOCO.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

LOOTING SCARE IN POONA.

SEQUEL TO DISPUTE AMONG LABOUR CORPS MEN.

COLLISION WITH POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(Delayed in transmission.)

POONA, Feb. 9.

Between 1 and 2 p.m. to-day shop-keepers in Poona Cantonment were thrown into a state of great excitement by a rumour that shop looting had taken place in the city. Shutters were immediately put up and in a very short while the greater part of the business of the Cantonment bazaar was at a standstill. Inspector Corby, Sub-Inspector Shinde and other police who were summoned succeeded in restoring confidence and in an hour or two normal business of the Cantonment was in full swing.

The rumour, however, had some basis of fact. A short time prior to the hour named, it appears, a party of men belonging to Labour Corps had a dispute among themselves in Poona City. From words these men came to blows and in the tumult that followed these men struck the signboards on some shop fronts and created a disturbance. As always happens, a great crowd followed after them and as the men ran along the city streets they upset one or two protruding stalls and struck, occupants with sticks. Among the latter was a woman who kept a small tray under an umbrella, which the rioters struck with bamboos. The men of the Labour Corps were, however, followed up by some Indian policemen and a number of people working in shops, who intercepted them before they could escape over Lakdipool Bridge to Bhamburda side of the river.

Here the men of the Labour Corps, who are said to be mostly Pathans, were stopped and asked to return to Head Police Office in the city called *Faraskhana*. They refused and in the fracas that followed several policemen were injured. With the assistance of bazar people, however, 25 of the rioters were arrested and are at present in the city lock-up, where Mr. Boyd, D.S.P., held an inquiry.

No looting of any kind was indulged in, and a visit to the native town at 3-30 p.m. showed that beyond shops closed on account of plague, business was proceeding quite as usual. Though armed police were doubtless held in reserve by Mr. Boyd, the Associated correspondent saw only one man with a rifle near the city *Faraskhana* during his visit, as also two or three parties of policemen sitting at junctions with European constables in charge, awaiting any developments. It may, however, be mentioned that the embodied part of the I. D. F. stood to arms during the afternoon and evening.

CONTROL OF RENTS.

RELIEF TO ARTISANS AND LABOURERS.

The Bombay Government have issued the following notification:—

The Governor-General in Council having been pleased to declare by a Notification dated the 2nd February, 1918, that it is necessary to control and regulate the housing of artisans and labourers and their families within the area of the defended harbour of Bombay, the Governor in Council is pleased (1) to authorise the Controller of Prices to exercise the powers conferred in rule 11 K (2) of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules. (2) Under rule 11 K (3) of the aforesaid rules to order that the maximum rent to be charged to artisans or labourers or their families for houses which were in the year 1914 let, or, if unlet in that year, were of a class that would have been let, at rents not exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem, or any equivalent thereof, shall be the rent that was paid on the 1st January, 1915 and in addition a sum not exceeding 10 per centum of such rent: providad where improvements or structural alterations have been carried out since the above date (not including necessary or ordinary repairs), a further addition not exceeding 10 per centum, per annum, on the amount expended shall be allowed.

Where any dispute arises whether any house or class of houses was in the year 1914, let, or, if unlet in that year, was of a class that would have been let at a rent not exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem, or any equivalent thereof, the landlord or tenant of any such houses may apply to the Controller of Prices and shall furnish to him such particulars of the matters specified in subrule (2 of the said rules as the Controller may require. The Governor in Council will pass orders on the matter in dispute when the Controller has received such particulars and has made such enquiry, if any, as he considers necessary.

UNLOADING OF WAGONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The final paragraph of the article in your Friday's issue reporting the result of the meeting of the Food Controller and the Committee of the Indian Chamber and Bureau contains a statement which is likely to injure us and we shall be extremely grateful if you will afford us the opportunity to contradict it by insertion of this letter in your paper.

It is stated that East India Railway Wagons have been held up by the G. I. P. Railway owing to difficulty or delay in unloading them.

We are the Contractors for unloading wagons received at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depots in Bombay for grain and cotton traffic and beg to state that there is not the slightest justification for the statement.

We have not delayed the unloading of a single wagon. Thanking you for your courtesy.—Yours, etc.,

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February 12, 1918.

THE COMPULSORY MILLENIUM.

The unabashed reactionaries of the so-called Indo-British Association have chosen further to enlighten the world as to their altruistic aims and the fuller report, of their inaugural meeting, which arrived in India by the last mail, amply reveals the degrading political intrigue started by these obscurantists. Nothing indeed exposed the transparent disngenuousness of the promoters of this movement more than the vapourings of Commissioner Booth-Tucker at this gathering of exhausted bureaucrats. This worthy head of a great religious revival, controlling numerous missions working in this country, had the temerity to assert, in an assembly composed of some of the most thorough-going autocrats known to this country, that India was the most home-ruled country in the world! And this preposterous proposition was sought to be brought home to his awe-struck listeners by citing the example of Indian villages and taluks which were said to be entirely under the sole charge of Indians, and the municipalities and district boards on which the Britisher was said to be in a minority of one. This is not only rank and pernicious nonsense but deliberate misrepresentation, for it is inconceivable that this estimable gentleman who claimed to speak "as a child of India" is so blissfully ignorant of the rigidly controlled and official-ridden village, district board and municipal administration of the country. And the speaker proceeded to emphasize his view-point by stating categorically that an Englishman attempting the introduction into England of even a quarter of the home-rule measures perfected in this country would be considered a rabid revolutionary. Even Lord Sydenham must have gaped aghast at this piece of mental imbecility—for it cannot be described as less—and we put it to this devoted admirer of the compulsory millenium, which according to him at present prevails in this land, whether it would not be wiser for him to avoid sailing in the troubled waters of politics and indulging in hyperbole of so unchristian a character.

Not a little amusing was the attempt made by Lord Sydenham—the arch-organiser, of the whole show—to claim that the movement, which owes its existence solely to the exertions of wire-pullers like himself, had the support of many influential Indians. Alleged extracts from mysterious communications addressed to his lordship by "a most able man," "a well-known Raja" and "an unnamed Mahomedan" were read out and, on the authority of these anonymous communications—even a purport of which has been denied to the public—these worthies laid the flattering unction to their souls that they had the support of sober Indians "with a stake in the country." We wonder if Lord Sydenham and his fellow conspirators seriously believe that political bluff and chicanery of this sort is capable of deceiving even the most ignorant and unwary British elector. We challenge his lordship to produce a single Indian name of political repute of one has expressed himself against granting a substantial measure of self-government to this country. In his frantic efforts to guard the citadel of his bureaucratic power, the reactionary has not scrupled to trade on a number of bogeys and false cries, but none of these cries has found such favour with him as that of the classes *versus* the masses of India. This beloved stalking horse was again trotted out in all its glory and a number of speakers shed tears at the dread prospect in store for the humble Indian ryot if India were endowded with self-governing institutions. The mutterings of these retired satraps, bemused as they appear to be with age, are too stupid to hurt the cause of Indian reform but we would invite some of these antiquated worthies to visit some of the Indian villages and witness the vast awakening among the masses of the country. It would be an eye-opener to our reactionary friends to see these villagers crowding in their thousands to hear their educated brothers and following with critical and enthusiastic approval their views on politics. Reason and argument do not matter very much with this class of Anglo-Indian in his present mood but we would ask him in plain words whether it is human, whether it is conceivable, whether it is historically sound that a handful of aliens—foreign in race, belonging to a totally different civilization, and having divergent interests of their own—should inspire greater confidence in and have better regard for the interests of the millions of the inhabitants of this land than the educated citizens of the country who are the very kith and kin of these dumb millions and live and move among them.

Immense as may be the ignorance about India in England, we doubt if any part of the public in England is going to be taken in by cant of this sort. The irresponsiveness of so many Anglo-Indians in this country to forces which are levelling empires and creating world-wide conflagrations is equalled only by the immense ignorance of their stay-at-home compatriot of the Indian conditions of the day. Imagine at this time of the day Lord Sydenham —the self-constituted leader of a body launched in support of purely selfish interests—talking of the Congress as "a self-constituted and self-constituting body" not representative of real Indian interests, and of the Moslem League as a league of a small coterie! Equally well-informed and up-to-date was the view aired at the meeting which represented the Government of India at present as dominated and intimidated by the extremists and the recent agitation for the release of Mrs. Besant as a truculent demand of the Soviet." There is none so blind as those who will not see, for it is abundantly clear, in spite of their specious talk, of the real interests of India, that the organizers of this pompous body are but the supporters of race domination and commercial exploiters banded together in defence of their respective interests. Indeed, the interested nervousness of the European trader at the coming changes stood fairly revealed when a speaker adverted to the state of chaos pure and simple which would result to the whole mercantile community if powers in financial matters were granted to an elective body. And this pious horror of elective bodies is being exhibited at an hour when precious human blood and treasure are being so lavishly poured out in the interests of democracy and freedom!

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

We publish in another column the judgment delivered by Mr. Athavle, who is acting as an additional magistrate in the Esplanade Police Court, in the case in which a Mrs. Braganza was charged with cheating the Editor of this journal. The facts, as disclosed in this case, are probably known to all our readers. All the facts of the whole affair, of course, were not disclosed in the Police Court. The issue which the Magistrate had to try was whether the accused had committed cheating or not. The matter was very simple, therefore. The accused made no defence to the charge. She admitted her guilt and all that was necessary was that formal evidence should be recorded and sentence passed. In ordinary circumstances, as the Magistrate admitted, he would have disposed of the case there and then, but the opportunity of indulging in irrelevant criticisms at the expense of the Editor of this journal was too tempting to be missed, though a previous attempt to engage in irrelevant and impertinent cross-examination of Mr. Horniman as a witness was promptly nipped in the bud. We do not intend at the moment to discuss the merits of this particular matter, as it will be heard of in another place. We need only emphasise what we have had occasion to say many times in these columns. The tendency of certain magistrates to travel beyond their proper functions needs to be checked. It is a public nuisance. A magistrate is there to try the charge against the accused person brought before him and nothing more. Anything else is irrelevant and impertinent. The conduct of an accused is a matter for legitimate discussion in his judgment. The conduct of a witness, except in so far as his evidence in court makes such comment strictly relevant to the issue of the innocence or guilt of the accused, is not. Additional magistrates are not paid Rs. 600 a month, or whatever it is, to act as public censors but to try accused persons according to strictly defined procedure. When a magistrate takes upon himself to criticise the conduct of a witness on material, which is necessarily of a partial character, he is dealing with a matter which he cannot be expected properly to understand, even if he were required to concern himself with it, which he is not. He becomes, thus, a mere busybody and makes himself ridiculous, and in this particular case the more so, because Mr. Athavle, has been the subject of very severe strictures in the columns of this paper. Everybody understands, therefore, the relish with which he proceeded in this case to poke his nose into a matter that does not concern him and his pompous strictures will be assessed at their proper value by the public, who have long ago made up their minds regarding both the responsible character of this journal and Mr. Athavle's capacity and suitability to fill the position of a Presidency Magistrate. If it were only Mr. Athavle to be considered it would be a matter of absolutely no importance. But, since the Government persists in thrusting him into a position where he has the opportunity to make not only himself but the system he is there to administer obnoxious and ridiculous, it becomes a matter of some public importance.

Notes of the Day.

A Fatuous Prosecution.

The prosecution and sentence of the Hon. Bertrand Russell on a charge of publishing statements calculated to prejudice Anglo-American relations appears to us to be a most fatuous and dangerous use of the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act. Mr. Russell is alleged to have described the American army as "strike-breakers," but since Reuter does not supply us with the context in which the phrase occurred, we cannot express an opinion as to its merits. But one thing appears quite certain. The American public have a greater hatred of the suppression of freedom of speech than perhaps any in the world, and they are quite capable, if the phrase was mischievous or foolish, of appraising it at its proper value without the aid of a prosecution in England. The whole thing must appear to the bulk of them as singularly foolish and tyrannical.

The effect on English Opinion.

Sensible people who know anything about America, are not likely to believe that anything Mr. Bertrand Russell says is likely to prejudice Anglo-American relations. But the action of the authorities at Home is likely to prejudice the relations of the Government with the people and must create a most unfortunate impression, aggravating the irritation that already exists at the increasing encroachment on the liberties which Englishmen have fought to win for themselves so sturdily in the past. Everyone knows that there is no little tension of public feeling in regard to this matter and there is a large number of people in whose view the breach of the healthy principle of free discussion will loom far larger than the impropriety, as alleged, of anything Mr. Russell may have said, which, it is also worth nothing, will receive a far wider publicity, especially in America, than it would otherwise have gained. And there are many, also, who, anxious to support the Government in every possible way, on account of the war, feel their loyalty to it gravely strained by these exhibitions of junkerism which it allows to be displayed.

The Hon. Bertrand Russell.

That the Hon. Bertrand Russell is a thinker of European reputation, and, although it is a fact that he is primarily a philosopher and mathematician,—some of his works in the latter subject being comprehensible, it is said on high authority, to not more than three men in Europe,—his excursions in the domain of political speculation are characterised by wide and deep knowledge. His "Essays in Social Reconstruction," for instance, is among the most profound studies which the world-war has evoked. Mr. Russell's misfortune, however, has been that on the war he has taken up a line which is no less unconventional than outspoken. As an index to his attitude we may cite a remark which he made in the course of a speech towards the end of 1916. The topic was some of the repressive measures directed at freedom of speech that had been introduced out of regard to "military necessity." "For anyone to suggest that it was other than a normal thing for Europe to be a vast shambles," said Mr. Russell, "would qualify him in the near future to a sentence of hard labour."

His reputation in America.

Mr. Russell has been in the thick of the fight on behalf of conscientious objectors, and has also maintained that, whatever the degree and enormity of Germany's premeditation of crime, the foreign policy of Sir Edward Grey also helped to precipitate armageddon. These are sufficiently uncommon views to account for the trouble into which Mr. Russell has got. It happens that Mr. Russell has an enormous reputation and prestige in America,—more so than he has in his own country in conformity with the well-known adage,—and his being sent to jail will, if anything, tend to arouse sympathy for him, and what is perhaps more important,—interest in his views in America. It is not generally known in this country, by the way, that Mr. Russell is keenly, if rather philosophically, interested in Indian national aspirations.

The C. I. D

Everybody knows that every-Indian from a school boy in his teens to members of the Imperial and the Secretary of State's Councils is fair game for the myrmidons of the C. I. D. The late Mr. Gokhale was known and dogged as "No. 62" by the intelligent and diligent agents of Sir Charles Cleveland, and even in England when men like Mr. Asquith and Lord Morley were anxious to testify to their confidence and regard for him he was not free from the pestilential attentions of Scotland Yard at the instance, no doubt, of the C. I. D. in India. Similarly when Sir S. P. Sinha, shortly after his retirement from the Viceroy's Executive Council, was going to England, the C. I. D. ransacked his baggage with such crude and disgusting malevolence that Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who was a fellow-passenger with Sir S. P. Sinha, is reported to have threatened to intervene on his responsibility as a protest against the outrage.

Sir Jagadish Bose and the C.I.D.

We could recall other instances of the same kind involving not less unexceptionable personages. We are indebted to the "Mahratta" for the information that Sir Jagadish Bose too has been the recipient of the humiliating and unconscionable attentions of the C. I. D. Says our contemporary:

When Sir Jagadish Chunder Bose visited Benares to attend the opening of the Hindu University, the C. I. D. took down his name aad address on his alighting at the station. Sending his luggage to his quarter, he however, went to Sarnath first. A policeman in the meantime came to the address he had given, and asked: "Has Jogendra Chandr arrived here to-day?" The people of the house replied, "No. What sort of man is this Jogendra?" The C. I. D. man consulted his note-book and replied, "A fair youth of 25 or 26." (His enemies say that Sir J. C. Bose is turned 58.)

"Such are the faithful chronicles," comments the "Mahratta," "on whose written reports and untested evidence, hundreds of our young men have been deprived of liberty, health and bread," and, we may add, in some cases, ultimately, of their reason and even life.

The Rackrenters.

Presiding at the public meeting organised by the Social Service League on Saturday to protest against profiteering in rents, Mr. Natarajan did well to emphasise a consideration, which though it should be sufficiently obvious, is often lost sight of in discussions on the subject. This is the confusion between high rents that exist in Bombay in normal times, thanks to the deficiency of housing accommodation, and the abnormally high increase that has taken place and is taking place under the convenient excuse of war conditions but really with the sordid and unpatriotic motive of making capital out of the necessity or helplessness of others.

An Appeal to the Heart!

It is this rackrenting that must be put down promptly with a heavy hand. Mr. Natarajan appealed for fairness even to landlords who had increased rents by 50 or 75 per cent, because he believed that the landlords, like most men, erred more from ignorance than from wilful unrighteousness and that when the true state of things was brought home to them and they were made to realise what sufferings and hardships they caused to thousands of men, women and children, they would be the first persons to remedy the evils they had created. Mr. Natarajan's faith in the efficacy of the method suggested by him does credit to his generous instincts, but it is hardly warranted by the facts of the situation and by the extent and intensity of the sufferings to thousands of men, women and children, which there is every reason to believe has been too often brought to the notice of the landlords without making the least impression on their hearts.

Caste.

The presidential address of the Maharajah of Kasimbazar at the All-India Hindu Conference struck a welcome note of freshness. The times we are living in bid us "not sit nor stand still, but go!" It is not, therefore, surprising that the "waves of progress," as the Maharajah said, "are beating against the shores of our conservatism not in vain." The Maharaja's address gives some indication of the headway made by the forces of progress. Thus he was most anxious to insist that "while caste was intended in ancient India as social insurance, it has degenerated in our day into a school of endless bitterness, hatred and hostility."

A Distinction and a Difference.

But while the Maharaja's analysis of the evils of caste, as it exists now, is acute enough, he does not seem to have suggested any adequate remedy. This could hardly be otherwise, for he personally believes in caste and, therefore, is also ready to believe that there is no nation in the world "which has been able to do without it in the past or will be able to do without it in the future in some form or another." Like all believers in caste, the Maharajah has fallen into the temptation of mistaking the nonessentials for the essentials. Nobody denies that the dream of human brotherhood or of equality has not been realised in any part of the world. But the case against caste is that, while all other class distinctions are changeable and, therefore, capable of being abolished, the distinct[illegible] sanctioned by caste are water-tight and immutable and, therefore, under no conceivable set of circumstances, do they afford any hope of the practical realisation of the vision of equality.

WORKMEN HEROES

FUND FOR RECOGNITION OF BRAVERY.

On Saturday, the 2nd instant, a man named Kalidin fell into a drain tank at the Simplex Mills while he was at work. Seven other men one after the other went to his rescue facing almost certain death. Kalidin and five of his would-be rescuers, Sukhadev Narain, Janki Behari, Jokhu Mangal, Dwarka Bacha and Subai Ganpati lost their lives. The two others, Maruti and Krishna, recovered. The Coroner in summing up the evidence at the inquest said:—

It was impossible not to be strongly moved at the recital of such heroic actions on the part of the five deceased who descended at the risk of their lives to the rescue of their fallen fellow workman. The self-sacrifice displayed by Maruti and Krishna found him at a loss for words of praise and indeed words were not wanted. What remained was that the affair should be brought to the knowledge of the authorities so that the living might be sufficiently rewarded and that the children and the descendants of the others might not be allowed to suffer through the loss of their heroic dead.

While immediate monetary aid was desirable he could not but think that some suitable memorial should be raised to commemorate this event. To-day in the city of Dublin a handsome public monument marked the site of just such an occurrence as this. But apart from the question of immediate and adequate monetary aid, he was of opinion that a more useful form of reward would be provision for the care and education of the children of the deceased and survivors.

In response to an appeal from one of our readers we have opened a fund for some public recognition of the heroism of these men. The following amounts have been received:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged.	600	14	0
D. S. C.	15	0	0
Hansraj Pragji Thackersey	15	0	0
Tulsidas Mohonji Kurranee	10	0	0
J. M. Kamdar	10	0	0
Sympathiser	10	0	0
J. P. Trivedi	5	0	0
Dullabhjibhai	2	0	0

PROVINCIAL RECRUITING BOARD.

MR. CADELL AS SECRETARY.

A Press communique says:—
In modification of Press Communique No. 9230 dated 30th July 1917, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, to be a member of the Provincial Recruiting Board and to be Secretary of the Board.

WEEK-END TELEGRAMS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

The booking of week end telegrams to Egypt, the United Kingdom and beyond has been temporarily suspended.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that Sir W. Vincent on completion of his special duty will return to the Home Department, Government of India, as member in charge, when Sir James Daboulay and Mr. S. R. Hignell will revert to their substantive appointments.

Her Excellency visited the Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals on Monday afternoon and afterwards attended the meeting of the executive committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund at the Secretariat.

GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO ROUMANIA.

"PEACE" BY COMPULSION.

GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO ROUMANIA.

PEACE WITHIN FOUR DAYS.

CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BASLE, Feb. 10.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 11.

German newspapers state that General Mackensen on the 6th February in the name of the German Government sent an ultimatum to Roumania that she must negotiate peace within four days. The Roumanian Cabinet, after a long discussion, resigned and the King has accepted its resignation.

NO DEVELOPMENT AFTER EXPIRY OF DATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

Reuter has obtained confirmation of the German ultimatum which was communicated to Roumania on 5th February, the Cabinet resigning on 8th. The ultimatum expired on the 9th February, but developments have not at present transpired.

ROUMANIAN ARMY.

STILL A SERIOUS MENACE TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 10.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 11.

With regard to the German ultimatum to Roumania, newspapers point out that the Roumanian Army is still a considerable force, capable of constituting a serious menace especially to Germany as the Roumanians are confronted by only a weak curtain of troops.

MAN-POWER PROBLEM.

REASONABLE ATTITUDE OF CLYDE TRADES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., Feb. 12.

The result of to-day's large representative meeting of Clyde Engineering and Shipbuilding trades confirms the reasonable attitude prevailing on the Clyde as regards man power. The meeting passed a resolution that it would await the decision of the allied Labour and Socialist Conference on February 20th and again discuss the question afterwards.

HALF-TIME SYSTEM.

HOLDING UP DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., Feb. 12.

Mr. Fisher, in a speech at Huddersfield, said that the half-time system in Yorkshire and Lancashire was holding up the development of higher and elementary education all over the country. The half-time system must go.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

INVITATION TO MR HUGHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Feb. 11.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., Feb. 12.

Federal circles confidently state that Mr. Hughes has received and accepted the invitation to the Imperial Conference.

MR. TILAK'S TOUR.

A VERY BUSY PROGRAMME.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Feb. 11.

During the last four days Mr. Tilak motored some 300 miles delivered nine speeches, addressed ninety-two thousand people and received nearly Rs. 35,000. The strain of speaking three times a day, at three remote places, is too great for him, but he is in the enjoyment of fairly good health which is due mainly to the fact that his programme is being carried out with strict punctuality The devotion of the people to Mr. Tilak and the cause of Home Rule is very touching. Many were seen lying prostrate before his motor car entreating him to stop and to receive their humble contributions.

Remarkable scenes occur when villagers gather on the way to offer him *Puja* and *Dakshina*. One villager parted with hi golden ring; a young Shastri of Khamgaon gave his life savings in the form of life policy

The tour in the Berars is expected to yield Rs. 60,000.

A deplorable incident occurred at Jalgaon where the school authorities in their eagerness to prevent students from seeing or listening to Mr. Tilak on Saturday ordered the students and teachers to attend school in the afternoon. Their conduct came in for a good deal of stringent criticism by Messrs. Tilak and Khadilkar in their speeches.

UKRAINIAN PEACE.

AUSTRIAN REJOICINGS.

GREAT ECONOMIC RELIEF EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 10.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

The peace with the Ukraine has come as a great relief to Austria. Many buildings Vienna are beflagged. Austrian newspaper expresses confidence that the peace will bring important economic relief to the Quadruple Alliance and they anticipate that its effects will be felt in Russia and Roumania and possibly elsewhere.

The "Neue Freie Presse" declares "the great break up of war has begun in the East."

LORD BEAVERROOK AS MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA.

ALSO CHANCELLOR OF DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 11.

The Press Bureau says:—Sir Edward Carsons resignation necessitated the appointment of a Minister of Propaganda and Sir Frederick Cawley believing that the Propaganda Ministry might usefully be combined with the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster resigned the latter position and Lord Beaverbrook has been appointed to the joint position of the Minister of Propaganda and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

SEQUEL TO PEACE WITH UKRAINE.

HUN PRESS TRUCULENT TOWARDS RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 10.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Feb. 11.

Following on the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine the German press is most truculent towards Russia.

The "Essen Allegemeine Zeitung" says the bloody reign of Trotzky's clique will now end soon.

The "Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung" says if Trotzky misses the last chance of peace, Russia will have to pay the bill. No further speeches can shake the Central Powers' resolve not to evacuate the occupied territories.

The "Mittags Zeitung" says the question is now not what will Trotzky say but what will happen to Trotzky.

The socialist organ "Leipziger Volss-Zeitung" warns the Government that separate peace with Ukraine will only make peace with the whole of Russia more remote, besides antagonising Austria, intensifying civil war in Ukraine, aggravating difficulties with Poland and arousing the opposition of German and Austro-Hungarian Labour.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" deprecates overestimating the benefits of peace with the Ukraine, the present situation being very dangerous and full of difficulties. The paper thinks that Austria will be the chief beneficiary, but commercial intercourse must be delayed for some time owing to dislocation of Ukraine railways.

TAXI DRIVERS ON STRIKE.

SEQUEL TO CHOWRINGHEE DISTURBANCE.

A serious disturbance took place on Chowringhee Road on Tuesday shortly after 7 p.m., when some Punjabi taxi-drivers were alleged to have roughly handled Sergeant Babbington, who was on duty regulating the traffic. It is stated that the Sergeant had occasion to warn some taxi-drivers for repeatedly plying for hire, when some of them rushed at him and were assaulting him, when Sergeant Brown came to the rescue. The crowd then dispersed and one man was arrested. At Taltolla thana a charge was laid against the man, who, on the other hand, alleged that the police Sergeant had assaulted him.

Later in the evening all the tax-drivers on the Chowringhee stand went on strike out of sympathy for the arrested man and all drove away. Information of the attitude taken up by the men reached the thana and Inspectors Briggs and Belcher of the Motor Vehicle Department, and Inspector Jennings and Sergeant O'Sullivan of the local thana, patrolled the streets to prevent any disturbance. There were no taxis to be had in the Chowringhee district on Tuesday night.

CIVIL WAR IN FINLAND.

WHITE GUARDS GET BETTER OF RED GUARDS.

BATTLE PROCEEDING AT VIEPPULA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 11.

The civil war is raging more fiercely than ever in Finland and is developing in favour of the White Guards, according to despatches from Stockholm which is the headquarters of the Finnish anti-Bolshevik organisation.

The despatches state that the White Guards defeated the Red Guards at Knopio and Antarea in the province of Karalen and have captured Itiborg. Two thousand Red Guards have been taken prisoner and many guns and rifles captured in these engagements.

A battle is now proceeding at Vieppula on the Traparanda road.

The Finnish revolutionary commissioner in an interview with the "Manchester Guardian" said that 400 young better-class Finns had been serving in the Germany Army throughout the war and had returned to Finland with arms and munitions to suppress the revolution, while the Finnish Senate had tried to arrange a secret agreement with Sweden to send 300,000 troops to Finland to expel the Russian garrison.

"VORWAERTS" COURTMARTIAL.

LEADER-WRITER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARTICLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 11.

M. Kuttner, editor of "Vorwaerts was court-martialled on February 6th on charge of attempted high treason in an article published in the "Vorwaerts" on January 29th, but the trial has been postponed owing to the leader-writer, M. Stampfer assuming responsibility for the article.

CONSTANTINE'S TREACHERY.

SUBSIDY FROM GREECE STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Feb. 10.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Feb. 11.

Constantine's subsidy will be stopped in view of his hostility to Greece, the latest instance of which is a despatch of Greek officers from Goerlitz to Constantinople to recruit Greek Ottomans to fight the Greeks in Macedonia.

OUR AIRMEN'S SUPERIORITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London February 8:—The general situation shows little change as both sides are preparing for a Spring campaign. The Germans are repeatedly raiding to find out our doings.

In the air enemy reconnaissance machines are being shot down in considerable numbers, our airmen proving splendid masters of the situation.

The Germans appear to be missing on the flanks of our line, but it is not improbable they will strike in the centre as flank work has always failed them.

DEATH OF FAMOUS WRESTLER

The death is announced of Frank Gotch, the retired heavy-weight wrestling champion.

The acknowledged champion of America in the catch-as-catch-can style, Gotch acquired universal notoriety through his matches with Hackenschmidt. In 1908 the men met at Chicago on April 3, and after two hours' wrestling, during which Gotch severely punished Hackenschmidt, the latter left the stage, thereby forfeiting the World's Championship. They also met at Chicago three years later, when Gotch again gained the verdict. He won the first fall in less than a quarter of an hour by means of a wrist-lock and leg-hold. The second bout did not go to a fall, as Hackenschmidt gave up after again having been severely punished.

BAD WEATHER ON BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY'S INCREASING ACTIVITY.

RAIDS AT VARIOUS PARTS FOR FINDING OUT PLANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wires: Bad weather has restricted our activity in the last few days. The Germans continue freely to employ their increasing artillery and are carrying out raids at various parts of the line in order to learn what we know of their future plans and what steps we are taking to counteract their prospective efforts. Despite adverse atmospheric conditions we have kept tally with all movements of the enemy troops and material.

RAIDS REPULSED WITH LOSS.

SUCCESSFUL BOMBING OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 11.

Last night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig said:—Hostile raiders were repulsed with loss last night southward of the Houthulst forest. There has been hostile artillery fire southwestward of Cambrai. Several successful aerial reconnaisances were carried out on Saturday in spite of low clouds and high winds.

Nearly a ton of bombs was dropped on various targets. Observations enabled the artillery effectively to engage the hostile batteries. One German machine was driven down and one of ours is missing. Our bombing machines, of which one is missing, carried out a successful raid in unfavourable weather on Saturday night, dropping nearly a ton of bombs with good results on the important railway junction and sidings at Courcelles-les-Metz.

ENEMY RAID WEST OF GONNELIEU.

FIGHTING NEAR HOUTHULST FOREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 11.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field Marshal Haig says:—The enemy unde over of trenchmortar bombardment made raid west of Gonnelieu. Five of our me are missing.

Hostile artillery has been active in th neighbourhood of the Houthulst Forest.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN VARIOUS REGIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 11.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports fairly violent artillery firing in the regions of Nieuport and Juvincourt south of Moronvillers and in the Champagne.

FAILURE OF ENEMY COUP-DE-MAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 11.

Last night's French communiqué said:—There has been violent artillery actions on the both banks of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

An enemy coup-de-main on small posts in the Boureiulles region of Argonne collapsed.

AN AUDACIOUS SWIMMER.

On Tuesday forenoon some commotion was caused at the Armenian Ghat, Calcutta, when a man known as Parbati Pundit jumped into the river and began to swim into midstream, Some boatmen jumped in after him and secured him in an exhausted condition. The man said he wanted to swim to his native country in Cuttack. He was made over to the police.

HOLLAND'S CLIMB DOWN.

EMBARGO ON CABLES RAISED.

DISPUTE SUBMITTED TO ARBITRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 4 p.m., Feb. 11.

The embargo on Dutch cables has been provisionally raised.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 10.
Recd. 12-25 a.m., Feb. 12.

Papers imply that the raising of the embargo on cables is the result of the offer of Holland to submit the matter to arbitration, pending which the transit of sand and gravel will be stopped.

They also suggest that if Germany does not allow the Dutch commission freely to investigate the matter, Holland will be relieved of any obligation to allow the transit of such materials.

(Continued from column 6.)

action. Therefore upon the evidence and the plea of the accused, Mrs. Blanche Braganza, I convict her under section 420, I. P. C., and taking into consideration her prayer for mercy and the appeal made on her behalf by her learned pleader, for a lenient punishment, as also the statement of the prosecuting officer that he does not press for a severe punishment, I sentence the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default to suffer three months rigorous imprisonment.

"The Police on arresting the accused have seized five currency notes of the value of Rs. 10 each from the possession of the accused. I order that those be returned to Mr. Horniman under section 517, C. O. Code.

"In the course of her examination by the Court, the accused produced currency notes of the value of Rs. 450. When the question of punishment was being considered Mr. Azad appeared on behalf of Mr. Horniman and asked that he may be allowed to take charge of them. These notes are not part of the money fradulently obtained by the accused. She had spent most of that money in paying her bills which were produced by the prosecution, but were not brought on record. The money which the accused produced has evidently been supplied by her husband who is present in Court. In these circumstances I do not see my way towards making a legal order in respect of it. For obvious reasons the Court could not take charge of it and therefore it is still in the possession of the accused and she must be guided by the advice of her counsel as to what she should do with it."

RETURN OF MONEY REFUSED.

Mr. Azad applied on behalf of Mr. Horniman that the amount of the fine should be handed over to those who had contributed to the fund.

The Magistrate said Mr. Horniman published the appeal without making enquiries as to the truth of the stroy. He ought to have known that there were several institutions in the city for the relief of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Azad enquired if it came to this that the Court was punishing Mr. Horniman by not letting him have the money to give to those who had contributed to the fund.

The Magistrate said that was not the case. It was very improper to suggest that.

Mr. Azad asked what then was the effect of the order.

The Magistrate said the accused had paid the penalty to the Crown.

Mr. Azad said that during his experience at the Bar for the past five years, and his worship's experience for the last three years as a Magistrate would bear him out, in all cases invariably when an accused charged with an offence of theft or cheating pleaded guilty, the Magistrate enquired if the loss suffered by the complainant would be made good and invariably such offer, on the part of the accused, was taken into consideration by the Magistrate in punishing. Counsel said he could not make out why in this case an exception should be made to a wise practice. Besides the accused in this case had, through her pleader, voluntarily offered to make good the amount and still his worship said he refused to be a party to it. The reasons for all this did not appear to him (Counsel) to be very sound. And, perhaps, by doing this it was only punishing the accused more than was necessary. Moreover every subscriber to the fund was entitled jointly or severally to sue her for the return of the amount and she would then have to pay costs of all that litigation.

Magistrate: She may prefer to go to jail if all those decrees are passed against her.

Mr. Azad said the Magistrate had just given her a chance on the entreaty of her pleader and saved her from going to jail. The proper thing would have been to fine her Rs. 550 or Rs 600 and make an order compensating the complainant to the extent if Rs. 450. As matters stood, it came to this that she had cheated the public out of Rs. 500 and she only paid Rs. 500 as fine.

The Magistrate said he did not think this was a case in which he would be justified in making an order.

"MRS. HOODLEY'S" SENTENCE.

ONE DAY AND RS. 500 FINE.

MAGISTRATE'S IRRELEVANT EXCURSION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. B. N. Athavle delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Jefferies of the C. I. D. charged Mrs. Blanche Braganza with cheating Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", on or about 20th December 1917 and thereby causing him to deliver the sum of Rs. 500, the property of the public. Mr. E. J. Vaz defended the accused.

The Magistrate delivering his decision said: "The case for the Crown is that about the middle of December 1917 the accused Mrs. Blanche Braganza, whose maiden name was Miss Hoodley, approached Mr. B. G. Horniman, the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" for monetary assistance, falsely representing to him that her name was Mrs. Hoodley, and that she had six children of her deceased brother, two boys and four girls, left destitute in her care. She gave Mr. Horniman to understand that she was quite unable to provide for them and requested him to make an appeal to the public on their behalf. Upon this, Mr. Horniman personally edited an appeal to charitable Europeans on behalf of "Six destitute children" and published it in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 22nd December 1917. This appeal contained a somewhat harrowing tale of destitution and suggested that the four girls would be received in the Taylor High School for Girls in Poona "if their clothing is provided." Mr. Horniman then entrusted the matter of the appeal to his Assistant Editor, Mr. Syud Hossain, who on his part published another appeal of the same description later on. The details of the so-called case of destitution were described with so much circumstance in the two appeals that contributions amounting to Rs. 731 came in and these were duly acknowledged in the "Bombay Chronicle," which shows that more than 20 persons sent in their contributions. Out of the moneys thus collected Rs. 500 were paid to the accused in two sums of Rs. 250 each on the 10th and 30th January, 1918, and the balance was kept back for the benefit of the two boys who it was understood, would be received in the Indo-British Institution in Bombay.

"The Criminal Investigation Department, having received certain information in the matter, Mr. Inspector Kilcoin was deputed to make enquiries and it was discovered that the story of the "Destitution" of the six children, as given in the "Bombay Chronicle", was a pure concoction. The accused was arrested, and Mr. Horniman identified her as the woman who had approached him for help with that story. She is now before me on a charge of cheating under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code.

"In her statement the accused says that she had incurred debts without the knowledge of her husband and as her creditors were pressing her for the money due to them, she, not knowing what to do, went to Mr. Horniman with a false story and requested him to publish in his newspaper an appeal to the public on her behalf. She has pleaded guilty to the charge framed against her and has prayed for mercy.

"If this was an ordinary case of cheating in which a private individual had allowed himself to be duped, I should have disposed of it at once without taking time to write a judgment of some length, but as the case is of some importance to the public, several members of which have been deceived by reason of the fact that an appeal for charity, which was fraudulently induced, had come before them backed up by all the influence and editorial support of a daily paper, which evidently has a fairly large circulation, necessity is laid upon me to consider certain facts of the evidence on record. Mr. Horniman in his evidence admits that he had never seen the accused before and that she went to him without any letter of introduction. He confessed that the only enquiry which he made regarding the accused consisted in his sending someone to verify the place where she said she was living.

"IRRESPONSIBLE JOURNALISM."

"I must say that it was most unfortunate that before assuming the responsibility of publishing the appeal, Ex. Al, Mr. Horniman did not take any steps at all to satisfy himself that the story of the accused was genuine. The result of his precipitate action has been that several persons were misled into contributing their moneys towards a fictitious object. It is to be hoped that this case will be a caution to the public against such instances of irresponsible journalism. Mr. Horniman had the opportunity of saying why he did not make enquiries into the merits of the story of the accused who was a total stranger to him, but he appeared to be unwilling to avail himself of it.

"I have charged the accused only under section 420, I. P. C., read with the first part of section 415 with the offence of cheating Mr. Horniman although there was sufficient material in the evidence to formulate against her a charge of abetting Mr. Horniman to cheat the ladies and gentlemen who have sent in their contributions, Mr. Horniman being himself protected under Explanation 3 of Section 108 of I. P. C. But as the two acts were virtually parts of one and the same transaction, the charge drawn up against the accused will in my opinion, suffice for the purposes of this prosecution. As has been observed by Chandavarkar J. in Emperor vs Sharfuddin, I. L. R., 27 Bombay 135, the real and substantial test for determining whether several offences are connected together so as to form the same transaction, depends upon whether they are so related to one another in point of purpose, or as cause and effect or as principal and subsidiary acts, so as to constitute one continuous

(Continued in column 5.)

END THE TRUST!

VIGOROUS DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

SIR IBRAHIM'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding, when after going through some of the items on the February Agenda, the Corporation resumed the debate on the representation to Government in regard to the transfer to them of the powers vested in the Improvement Trust. After a lengthy debate the original motion was passed by a large majority.

On the motion of Mr. J. A. Wadia, the Corporation granted Mr. Joseph Baptista a further extension of leave for three months as owing to unforeseen circumstances he was not able to leave Europe as intended.

The debate on the following proposition moved at the meeting held on the 28th January 1918, and on the amendment moved at the meeting held on the 31st January 1918, was resumed:—

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola had moved, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

That the draft representation to Government regarding the question of transferring to the Municipality the powers and duties in respect of the improvement of the City at present vested in the Board of Trustees appointed under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, submitted by the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 6883, dated the 5th February 1917, be approved and adopted, and the President be requested to address Government accordingly.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy:

That consideration of the report, dated the 20th December 1917, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 6883, dated the 5th February 1917, regarding the question of transferring to the Corporation the powers and duties vested in the City Improvement Trust, be postponed pending the receipt of the report of the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 177, dated the 6th April 1916, regarding the question of obtaining powers for regulating building operations, and that the latter Committee be requested to expedite their report.

Dr. D. B. Master in resuming the debate said the Architects' Association had differed from the views of Mr. Orr and the Corporation were bound to follow the views of the former. If they adopted the suggestions of Mr. Orr they would be depriving the landlords of one-third of the area upon which a building was to be built. If anybody was responsible for the delay, it was Mr. Orr, as he had opposed the measures of the Corporation, and he did not think that the representation should be delayed any longer. It should be passed and submitted to Government.

ONE OF THE DIE-HARDS.

The Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha wondered why a report of the character moved by Sir Ibrahim and so framed as to give offence to nobody should have been so strenuously opposed. He said Mr. Wadia was one of the die-hards of the Corporation and had not introduced any solid arguments in favour of postponing the representation to Government. The Improvement Trust Act was a monster act for nowhere in the world such a single act of this character had been framed. As to Mr. Sethna he was talking without his book. As to Mr. Orr he had directed his energies towards the widening of roads instead of the improvement of slums. What had become of the grant of Rs. 50 lakhs made by the Government of India? Bombay was an Imperial city, and it quite deserved that contribution, but what had become of that contribution? He thought that the Rs. 50 lakhs were not for improvement purposes at all but he had his suspicion if they were not intended for military roads. Lord Sydenham, who was Governor when the contribution was made, was a great strategic engineer and wanted to have roads running from south to north He (the speaker) had repeatedly challenged Mr. Orr on the question, to which the latter had not replied.

MILITARY ROADS.

Continuing, Sir Dinsha Wacha said he (the speaker) knew they were military roads. Mr. Orr might deny it as much as he could. They knew that there were secret despatches. (Laughter). Everybody knew that Government had two sets of despatches one for the entertainment of the public and another for their own use. Mr. Orr was not even an expert, he was a mere civilian (Laughter), an expert in making tables. But these very tables would have to be thrown away into the waste-paper basket after a time. What did the Government know about the Improvement Trust? It was Mr. Orr who both spoke for himself and the Government. What did Lord Willingdon know, and what did Mr. Curtis or Mr. Carmichael know of the working of the Trust? It was Mr. Orr who was the originator of any reply that came from Government. He gave lectures to the public on "light and air" and exalted himself there and ran down the Municipality. He (Mr. Orr) wanted to show that it was Mr. Orr who was everybody. Because he had been charged with neglect, Mr. Orr had turned the tables and charged the Corporation with neglect on the score of delaying the bye-laws. Mr. Orr had another institution up his sleeve and that was called by some such name as the Co-operative Housing Association, where there was a person named Talmakki or something like that who trumpetted Mr. Orr, and Mr. Orr trumpetted him. It appeared to the speaker that Mr. Orr was not satisfied with blowing his own trumpet, and he had requisitioned Mr. Sethna to help him in the matter.

He (the speaker) said no reason for postponing the representation until the proposed new by-laws were passed. It was a difficult question and the Corporation was dealing cautiously with it and some day it would be passed. The Improvement Trust had been a brilliant failure. The only thing that it had done was to add to the squalor of the city by its operations. He asked the Corporation to pass the Committee's representation, which he said was a substantial statement of facts and constituted a powerful plea for handing over the work of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation.

IMPROVE YOUR BY-LAWS.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that if they wanted Government to accept their proposal they should accept Mr. Sethna's amendment for without improving their by-laws he did not see how they could be given the work of the Improvement Trust.

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent said he had only one remark to make which he did with diffidence but certainly without malice or bias. The remark he proposed to make was in the form of a question on which he hoped Sir Ibrahim would enlighten him in his reply. The most important point that appeared to him in the whole proceedings was the question of capacity. The draft representation was enshrouded by lengthy references on the subject of local self-Government and the question of capacity had been set aside. He believe that the Trust had been of some help to the Municipality, but he was not there to speak on that point. The question which he asked was this:—"If we (the Corporation) proposed to do the Trust's work on principles acceptable to the majority of the Corporation, have we the capacity, executive, deliberative and administrative, to carry on that work." He put the question with all honesty of purpose as he desired to be honest to himself and to the Corporation.

Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati supported the proposition moved by Sir Ibrahim.

STOCK ARGUMENTS.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said he hoped Mr. J. A. Wadia when he rushed to the press, as he threatened to do, he would use more solid arguments than he had used in the Corporation in his speech. He strongly repudiated his stock arguments that it was a landlord's Corporation and that it was a corrupt body. Out of 76 members, 36 were elected and nominated by Justices of Peace, Government, and other Of th remaining 40, the graduates' representation was more than one-sixth—that was six members. All that meant there was a majority against the landlords. But then Mr. Wadia was a faddist, and they had to be careful of faddists, as they had once been warned by Mr. Acworth, one of their past executive officers. Mr. Wadia had complained that the landlords had been paid more than their property was worth, to which Mr. Orr had answered that they were paid a fair value. And when Mr. Orr said it was a fair price, they might be quite sure that the fairness was rather on the other side. Sir Ibrahim then quoted a recent example of acquisition proving that the landlords were not paid a fair value. Mr. Wadia had trotted out 16 years' purchase, 20 years' purchase and so on, but here was a case of eight years' purchase being paid to a landlord. He was surprised at people being carried away by arguments of such flimsy nature.

Coming to Mr. Sethna, he said Mr. Sethna was fast developing into a master of procrastination. Mr. Sethna had complained of the majority in the committee ruling the minority but if he had read the most recent utterance of Mr. Lloyd George, he would have found that democracy was the rule by the majority.

BY-LAWS.

Sir Ibrahim then went into the question of the by-laws. complained of by Mr. Orr and said the whole matter was delayed by Mr. Orr's bringing forward the 63½ degree. The speaker had asked him for his reasons for bringing, this and Mr. Orr had sai that it was prevalent in England, and that there could be no arguments in support of it. But the Corporation had ha the opinion of the Architects' Association before them and whose opinions were they to accept, that of Mr. Orr or the latter? But even supposing that 63½ degree by-law was accepted by them, and that the landlords were compelled to follow it, was there a man queer enough in the Corporation who thought that the ultimate burden of this would not fall upon the tenants? It would be the tenants who would have to pay the increased rents as the landlords would be compelled to shift the burden on the shoulders of the former. They Corporation were doing the greatest service to the public in not falling in with Mr. Orr's arguments. What would have been the rent of buildings in these days when the public was complaining of the high rents? The Committee of the Corporation had thanked the Architect. Mr. Chambers for his assistance to them in dealing with the by-laws. He wanted them to realise what would be the cumulative effect of their accepting the by-laws suggested by Mr. Orr. He submitted that the Corporation were alive to the necessity of amending the by-laws, but in doing so they could not sacrifice public interests. If the Corporation were not competent to do the work of local self-Government then he thought they should abolish it.

Mr. Sethna's amendment was put to the vote and rejected.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO MEET AT DELHI,

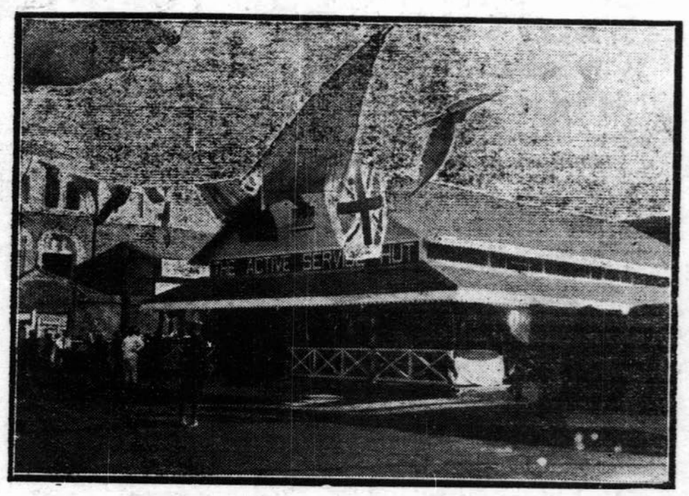
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 11.

The Joint General Secretaries of the Indian National Congress have issued a notice convening a meeting of the All-India General Committee at No. 2, of Rao Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh (Kashmir Gate), Delhi, to consider following subjects:—

(1) Resolution to be adopted regarding Sir William Wedderburn, (2) Plan of future work in connection with the British Congress Committee and the newspaper "India", (3) Choice of names for deputation to England on behalf of the Congress, (4) Collection of funds for the above purpose, (5) Any other subject that may be brought forward by the Secretaries, (6) Consideration of the resolution of All-India Muslim League regarding the appointment of a Committee to work out details of the Congress-League Scheme.

ACTIVE SERVICE HUT.



The Wesleyan Methodist Active Service Hut in Ormiston Road which was opened by Lady Willingdon during the week.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND EXPERTS.

DISCUSSION ABOUT NEW FACULTIES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University this afternoon, the resolution of the joint faculty of arts and science regarding the teaching of commerce, agriculture and technology, was considered and elicited an animated discussion.

Mr. Findlay Shirras moved that the copies of the resolution already recorded by the Senate on the subject, together with connected papers, be forwarded to the University Commission and that further consideration of the matter be adjourned till 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th July, 1918. He said that considered replies from the Chambers and other bodies vitally interested in the scheme had not been received; no doubt they had received views of certain individuals, but the views of corporate institutions, especially of such bodies as Chambers of Commerce, which were in this country the eyes and ears, not only of commerce, but of industry. Again, the Calcutta University Commission was presumably considering the introduction of the teaching of these essentials of a university, and it seemed most undesirable that the details of such a scheme should be finally adopted by the Senate, pending the report of this important Commission. Lastly, the scheme was defective. There was not on the Committee a single business man, not a single person intimately connected with commerce, agriculture, or technology. The scheme proposed to put commerce under the faculty of arts, it was only a paper scheme and was defective in many particulars.

AN AMENDMENT AND A REPLY.

Sir Gurudas Bannerjee moved the following amendment, that a committee composed of nine members of the Senate be appointed to frame regulations on the lines of the draft regulations referred to in the resolutions the joint faculties of arts and science to provide for examinations in agriculture, technology and commerce referred to in the said resolution of joint faculties with power modify them where necessary.

He said that if Mr. Shirras' motion wer carried they would have to sit quietly fo six months. Considering how late they wer in taking in hand the teaching of agricul ture, technology and commerce, it would b a most undesirable thing to postpone con sideration of that matter for a day longe than it was absolutely necessary. If th original motion was carried it would fin employment for many young men and muc of the discontent in the country would disappear. They had been asked to wait till they received the report of the University Commission and he asked if there was any one amongst the members of the University Commission who was expert in commerce or agriculture? Barring one member of tha Commission, all were strangers and were quite ignorant of the needs and requirements of the country.

Then followed an animated discussion.

The Hon. the Vice-Chancellor, in summing up the debate, said that about three years ago this scheme was first taken up. The opinions of various bodies and individuals were taken on the subject and some of the high placed commercial men favoured the Senate with their opinion. Even now if Sir Gurudas's amendment was carried there was nothing to prevent the Committee to consider the opinions which would be submitted to them. Sir Gurudas's amendment was then put to the vote and carried 19 voting for and 4 against it.

Mr. St. C. Thomson, counsel for E. A. R. Nys, has petitioned the Viceroy that in view of the facts that the prisoner made a full and voluntary confession, that he was overcome by some temporarpy mental derangement which impelled him to commit the deed, and on ground of his extreme youth, the sentence of death may be commuted.

Commander Hordern has been papointed principal Port Officer, Burma, in the place of Commander Vale retired.

DETERIORATION OF COTTON

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT IMPROVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 8.

The Indian Cotton Committee resumed its sittings at the Shahibag, Ahmedabad, on the 7th instant, Mr. N. N. Wadia presiding.

The first witnesses examined were Mr. Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh, Chairman of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and Mr. G. R. Rele, representative of the Millowners' Association. The former stated that there were fifty mills in Ahmedabad and the owners of all the mills, with the exception of one small mill, were members of the Millowners' Association. The cotton used in the mills was mostly cotton grown in Gujarat, including Surat, but some of the mills used also *Cambodia*, Punjab-American, Dharwar-American and Coconadas. Very little Khandesh cotton was used. Cotton generally came in a mixed state unless the millowners sent their own buyers into the districts to purchase it. None of th millowners used Mathio cotton, which mostly went to Bombay. They considered that cotton everywhere was deteriorating, but was possible to get pure cotton from Wadhwan, Morvi and Viramgam. Cotton from Kadi was also pure if it was actually purchased in Kadi. Mr. Parekh said that he used to use Hinghanghat cotton, but he did not buy any now as there has been such a great deterioration in it. Mr. Rele said that a good deal of the cotton brought in had been artificially damped. He had noticed that some of the cotton brought from Lyallpur this year, was highly watered. Mr. Parekh advocated that Government depots should be opened everywhere at central places at which pure seed would be sold. He wanted the supply of seed to be entirely controlled by Government, possible. He recognised that there was less danger from the cultivator's point of view in growing short staple cotton, especially in the Ahmedabad tract where the longer staple cotton took a longer time to come to maturity and was therefore exposed to danger from extreme cold. He considered that the prices paid for long staple cotton were sufficiently high to encourage its growth. Seed from ginneries should, in his opinion be sold either for export or for feeding purposes and the practice of Sahukars sellin it for seed purposes should be stopped legislation.

DAMPING.

He advocated the prohibition of transpert of kapas or half pressed bales from one station to another. He stated that he had been asked by merchants at Viramgam put in humidifiers in the pressing factories in order to enable the cotton to be damped. He considered that damping to a moderate extent was not harmful to cotton.

Mr. Rele, however, stated that he would prefer damping to be abolished altogether He thought that any restriction on mixing should be imposed on the factories as if there were restrictions on transport by rail, cotton would be transported from one station to another by carts and this could not be controlled. He advocated that bales should be stamped in the pressing factories with the name of the station at which the cotton was grown and the name of the factory in which it was pressed.

In reply to Mr. Hodginkinson Mr. Parekh stated that there used to be some adulteration of ginned cotton with seed at Viramgam, but this had now been stopped.

Mr. Rele stated that the cotton he had received this year from the Punjab was very good. He had purchased it at the Government auctions. Mr. Parekh stated that some Uganda cotton was being used in one of the Ahmedabad mills this year. He thought it would take some time to train operatives to use the finer varieies of cotton. In reply to Mr. Roberts, he said that the mills had to go further afield for the purchase of long staple cotton than they used to. The branding of bales would enable the places from which the cotton came to be traced. He thought that each factory should have a brand of its own which should be registered. Navsari cotton had not deteriorated to any great extent. The practice of putting sand in ginned cotton was not now common.

Mr. Lalsinhji Raisinhji Desai, Land owner, Viramgam, was also examined.

THE BATTLES OF CAMBRAI.

THE BALANCE OF ADVANTAGE.

A NEUTRAL CRITIC'S OPINION.

In an article in the "Sunday Times" of the 8th December, Colonel Feyler, the Swiss military critic, expresses the opinion that as the result of the fighting about Cambrai, the balance of advantage on the strength of what he calls the invisible results rested with the British. He says:—

The disappearance of Russia from the ranks of the belligerents had released an enormous striking force for the Central Empires—the mass of manœuvre, in fact, which they had been desperately striving to form for the past year. The first elements of this had been concentrated against Italy, as we saw in the battle of the Isonzo and the successful thrust which had driven the Italians back to the Piave.

Those neutrals who place their hopes and confidence with the Allies waited in suspense. Could the Entente Powers resist the avalanche of men and guns which would shortly be poured across the mountains? We could see that the Great Imperial Staff was massing huge reserves, which they would use either to complete the destruction of the Italian armies, or, if not and, for the purpose of dealing an equally heavy blow on another front.

The Western Front appeared to be doomed to quiescence for the winter, unless the Central Empires decided to launch their blow there. It was obvious that the Great Imperial Staff had concluded that they need not apprehend any fresh Franco-British activity for months to come. First, because they had been able to withdraw troops from the West themselves for their Italian blow, and, secondly, because the Western Allies had themselves created a mass of manœuvre which they had sent to the aid of Italy.

A SURPRISE.

It was openly announced that Sir Douglas Haig had taken over a new sector of the French front, and the obvious inference was that he had done so in order to enable General Petain to release a French contingent for service in Lombardy and Ventia. He had, moreover, ceased to press forward in Flanders, and the Germans apparently concluded that this was owing to his consequent lack of reserves.

The blow at Cambrai must, therefore, have been as complete a surprise for the Central Empires as it was for the neutral observer. Their surprise was rendered even more unpleasant by the evidence it afforded of British ability to despatch such a large strategic force so rapidly and easily and to yet assemble a second army of manœuvre powerful enough to deal one of the weightiest blows which has been struck in the West since the commencement of trench warfare.

The success of the blow failed, perhaps, to secure the full measure of success desired. Cambrai remains in German hands, and the British have been forced to withdraw from valuable positions. And not only from positions which they captured in their first triumphant advance, but also fromm others, which they took in subsequent "reactions." The German communiques have claimed heavy captures of men and guns—captures nearly as heavy, in fact, as those claimed by the British, with the result that they are able to assure their readers, with some show of reason, that the operations have been favourable for them on the whole.

THE REAL FRUITS OF VICTORY.

But what they do not tell their readers, and what, strange to say, one seeks for in vain among British comments on the battle, is that they (the Imperial High Command) have been compelled to divert a very large portion of the mass of manœuvre with which they had hoped to deal a decisive stroke, to the assistance of General von Marwitz at Cambrai.

On the first shock of surprise the German Staff was compelled to hurry reinforcements from Flanders even as well as from every other sector of the Western Front from which they could be spared. Nor would it seem to have been possible as yet to return these reinforcing divisions to their former sectors. Many of them have, in fact, been used up, have been melted away, in the Cambrai furnace, and can never be returned.

Yet their places must be filled, and if the British had no other cause for self-congratulation, they have a very vital one here. The immense force which Russian folly or treachery had placed at Hindenburg's disposal has been already sadly depleted. He has, it is true, still a very large army, which he can employ in dealing new hammer strokes in Italy. But the Italians are holding firm, and now that the very large Franco-British contingents are in line, the German Field-Marshal may find it necessary to despatch an even larger proportion of his Russian "releases" to support his Italian adventure.

THE MENACE OF NEW SURPRISES.

General Byng's blow has apprised him that he can no longer rest confident that the element of surprise has passed away from war or, that the ability to deliver a surprise stroke is solely a German possession. No single offensive on the Western Front since the autumn of 1914 has ever made such rapid progress as that launched by General Byng, and with the solitary exception of the "great poison gas surprise" at Ypres, no offensive had been launched on any front without a preliminary heavy bombardment, which, however successful in itself, yet necessarily fully warned the defence that an attack was coming. In order to achieve their doubtful success at Ypres, the Germans were compelled to resort to a practice which was expressly prohibited by The Hague Convention, whereas the British achieved their far more striking success without introducing any novel military resource. They made their preparations in secrecy, and managed to conceal them from their adversaries. And that which they have achieved once they can assuredly repeat.

This, I repeat, is the chief fruit of the Cambrai battle. It has seriously upset the German plans, and will henceforth compel them to maintain far larger reserves on the Western front even than they did formerly. The defection of Russia has perhaps saved their cause from ruin this time. For the release of their Eastern armies alone provided them with the divisions they needed not only to counter-attack and regain some of their lost positions, but even to arrest the British advance. Yet, despite the Russian armistice, they are no nearer to a decision now than they have been at any times during the past three years.

PRUSSIANISM MUST GO.

INFAMY OF CIVILISATION.

A STRIKING INDICTMENT.

Mr. Otto H. Kahn, principal partner the international banking house of J Loeb, and Co., and himself a native c many, recently delivered the followin remarkable speech at a great Red Cross me meeting at the New York Hippodrome.

I do not apologise for, nor am I ashamed of, my German birth, but I am ashamed, bitterly and grievously ashamed, of the Germany which stands convicted before the high tribunal of the world's public opinion of having planned and willed this war, of revolting deeds committed in Belgium and Northern France, of the infamy of the *Lusitania* murders, of innumerable violations of Hague Conventions and the Law of Nations, of abominable and perfidious plotting in friendly countries, and shameless abuse of their hospitality, of crime heaped upon crime in hideous defiance of the laws of God and man.

I cherish memories of my youth, but these very memories make me cry out in pain and wrath against those who have befouled and discredited the spiritual soil of the old Germany in which they were rooted. Long before the war I had come to look upon Prussianism as amongst the deadliest of poison probably, who will still find it hard to be the spirit of man. There are some of you, probably, who will tsill find it hard to believe that the Germany you knew can be guilty of the crimes which have made it an outlaw amongst the nations, but do you know modern Germany? Unless you have been there within the last twenty-five years not once nor twice, but at regular intervals, unless you have looked below the glittering surface of marvellous material progress and achievement, and seen how the soil of Germany is being eaten away by the virulent poison of Prussianism, unless you have watched and followed the appalling transformation of German mentality and morality under the sinister and puissant influence of the priesthood of power-worship, you do not know Germany of this day and generation.

The Germany which brought upon the world the immeasurable disaster of this war, and at whose monstrous deeds and doctrines the civilised nations of the earth stand aghast, started into being less than thirty years ago. I can almost lay my finger upon the date and circumstances of its ill-omened advent. And finally, there came "The Day" in which "the new course" fatally and inevitably was bound to culminat joicing they greeted "The Day."

It was to bring them, as one German in an important position here expressed to me in 1914, "a merry war and victory before the year is out."

PRUSSIANISM MUST GO.

The spirit of Prussianism and the spirit of Americanism cannot live in the same world. One or the other must conquer. In the mad pride of its contempt for democracy Prussianism has thrown down the gauntlet to us. We have taken up the challenge, and now we stand arrayed by the side of the other freedom-loving nations of the world giving our fresh strength and our boundless resources to them who, heroically striving, have borne the heat and burden of a dreadfully long and exhausting struggle, yet stand unwearied, erect and resolute.

The enemy is of formidable strength but even if he were far stronger than he is; even if we did not, have the men and the means which are ours; even if our comrades-in-arms had not demonstrated their superb and indomitable prowess, still must our cause prevail, for there is fighting with us a force which has ever proved itself stronger than any other power on earth, and again and again has triumphed over overwhelming odds, and that force, God inspired, death defying, and unconquerable, is the soul of man.

Some there are among us of foreign birth, some even of American birth, who, misguided, corrupt, or traitorous, have failed to join whole-heartedly our holy cause, or even are opposing it. As far as they dare, some there are, kith and kin of the Bolsheviks, who have been blinded by the glare of liberty as a man is blinded who, after long confinement in darkness comes suddenly into strong sun-light. Blinded, they dare to aspire to force their guidance upon Americans who for generations have walked in the light of liberty. They have become drunk with the strong wine of freedom, those people who, until they landed here, had tasted nothing but the bitter water of tyranny. Drunk, they presume to impose their reeling gait upon Americans to whom freedom has been a pure and refreshing fountain for a century and a half. Breeding in the darkness of age-long oppression, they have evolved a fantastic and distorted image of free government. In fatuous affrontery they seek to graft the growth of their stunted vision upon the splendid and ancient tree of American institutions.

"We will not have it so," declared Mr. Kahn. "We who are Americans by birth or adoption, we reject, with abhorrence and resentment, these sentiments and views, and we bid their propagandists beware lest a kindly, trustful, and forbearing people arise in righteous wrath and smite with indignant fist of its might and power the wretches who are basely abusing its tolerance."

(Mr. Kahn, one of the most influential of the German-born citizens of the United States, was educated in Germany, and in his early manhood served a year in the German army).

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THE AYUTHIA DISASTER.

THEORIES ABOUT CAUSE OF EXPLOSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON Feb. 10.

In the course of their investigations the police have ascertained that the S. S. "Ayuthia" had an electric installation on board which began to give trouble on th voyage to Rangoon and finally got completely out of order on February 5. On February 6th it is said a new electric plant had been installed. Meanwhile ordinary oil lamps and candles were used and candles were also used in the crew's quarters fore and aft.

The donkeyman stated he and four vicemen were in the engine room doing rivetting work in connection with the installation of the new electric plant when the explosion occurred. Separating the engine room from th aft hatches where the explosion took place were water tight bulkheads. It is not definitely known whether there was in this bulkhead any leakage which might have attracted petrol vapour from the aft holds to naked fire in the engine room which would have cause the explosion. There is also the fact according to the chief officer, at least twenty leaking drums of petrol were returned out of 11,000 drums which were laid in hatch No. 3, where the explosion took place. It is stated that the 11,000 drums loaded were perfectly sound.

Another theory as to the cause of the explosion is the hatch was not airtight. Soundings are being taken to detect the movement of wreckage, but there is, it is believed, no fear whatever of it obstructing the navigation of the river.

INDIAN CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE.

FOR DEFENCE OF PUBLIC RIGHTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

A communication relating to the proposal to form an Indian Civil Rights Committee under the signature of Sir Subramania Iyer, Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Mr. B. P. Wadia is published. The intended committee based somewhat on the lines of the Indian Civil Rights Committee formed in London some years ago and will limit itself strictly to particular steps required to procure adequate protection for the people by constitutional means in the matter of free speech the discussion of public questions and th representation of grievances.

NOTABLE WEDDINGS IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 10.

A triple marriage on a grand scale was celebrated this evening at the Jubilee Hall the parties being Jamal, son of Hon. Mr. A. K. A. S. and Mrs. Jamal with Amna Bai, daughter of late Hajee Suleman Jamal, their daughters Halima Bai with Mohamed Junus son of late Hajee Suliman Jamal and Zainab Bai with Ahmal son of Ismail Tar Mahomed Jamal. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity with a large number of Europeans and members of various other communities. Over 4000 invitations were issued those present included Lady and Miss Craddock and H. H. Raja Sahib of Kathiawar, Princess of Kathiawar and a company of 100 men from Rajkot, Kathiawar and Jamnagar.

SAD END OF A LAD DURING SPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11

A European lad aged 17 named H. Bryan was accidentally drowned yesterday afternoon in the *jheel* near the Royal Calcutta Golf Club course at Tollygunge. Bryan with two other lads went out to Tollygunge to shoot birds. There Bryan got into a canoe that was kept in the jheel and pushed away into the middle. There he stood up and attempted to fire at a passing bird. The canoe capsized and the lad disappeared. Two gentlemen who were playing golf at the time dived repeatedly in the jheel and recovered the body, but life was extinct.

BURMA INFANTRY, I. D. F.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 10.

A press note says that the Government of India have sanctioned the formation of the non-European company of Indian Defence Force to be designed Burma Infantry (Indian Defence Force). The Company will be attached for administration, discipline and training to an Indian Infantry Battalion to be selected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, L. H. M. & S. (Cal.), Hony Physician-in-Charge, the Social Service League Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Parel, Bombay, reports that during the quarter ending 31st January, 1918, the attendance was 965 patients, of whom 497 were males, 138 females and 330 were children.

HOW TO GROW HAIR.

You have probably tried various tonics, dressings, pomades, etc., already, but the following formula has produced such excellent results in other cases that you really ought to give it a trial. Obtain from the chemist 3 ozs. Bay Rum, 1 oz. Lavona de Composee, and ½ drachm of Menthol Crystals. Mix these ingredients thoroughly and then add just a little perfume. You will be pleased with the appearance of this tonic, it is so bright and clean looking, but you will be still more pleased with the results you obtain from its use. Rub it well into your scalp night and morning and you will find it eradicates scurf and dandruff, allays irritation, stops hair falling out and makes it grow long, glossy, thick and beautiful. 1589

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. **98-12-0** per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bill **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras

out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....

day of.....1918.

VIGOUR Can Be YOURS

the Vigour & Vitality of Health & Strength of Manhood at its best.

Where loss of vitality has struck you down, do not despond, regain your normal physical condition, and the man you used to be you will be once again if you take Vandan the greatest tonic for men. It will make you fit, and keep you fit, and will do so quickly and surely. Get a box to-day and notice the improvement within only a week. Priced at Rs. 2 per box.

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KINDLY RESERVE YOUR TABLE EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS.

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Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.

It cleans as well as polishes.

OF ALL DEALERS.

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KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.

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METAL POLISH

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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Market, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd.

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AND

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2. BROKEN LENSES replaced at half price.
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4. Repairs at special reduced rates.
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USE

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price Re. 1-2.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc., price As. 4.

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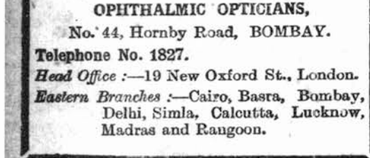

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.

Prices: Rs. 2 per phial; Rs. 3 per tube

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Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

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AWAY WITH { Heavy Woolen Clothing. Mechanical appliances. Cumbersome methods. Uneconomical processes. Waste of time and money .. .. ..

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DO'NT RISK { Influenza, Cold, Pneumonia, chest troubles, and other like complaints due to exposure to cold.. ..

BUT

keep yourselves warm by our famous Scientific pocket, inexpensive and handy,

FOMENTER

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Small 1-4. Large 6)

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Also at Delhi and Rangoon.

Besides our Fomentor is the best appliance for all fomentation purposes).

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Take the Offensive Against Catarrh

Many people are inclined to neglect this disease in its early stages—don't commit such an error! Catarrh gives rise to many diseases, such as:—Bad Sight, Deafness, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc To effectively cure any Catarrhal disease you MUST remove the Catarrh and that is what most remedies fail to do. The Actina Treatment gets right to the root of the trouble and the powerful vapour courses through even the minutest nerves and blood-vessels in direct contact with the affected membranes, removing the congestion, and restoring healthy circulation. Invest Rs. 25-8 (plus postage, etc.) in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable Booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease," containing particulars of our Conditional Trial Offer and testimonials post free from Actina (B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)

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HUMMUM STREET BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 10.

The disturbance in the north-west caused local snowfall in Kashmir, Sonamarg reporting nine inches and it continues travelling eastwards. Conditions are again becoming unsettled in west Persia eastwards.

Forecast:—An extension of snowfall into Simla Mussoree hills.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.971 Inches.
Temperature of Air	78.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.4 "
Dew Point	63.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.598 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.2 "
Minimum do.	69.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,ESE,WNW,NE.
Movement of Wind do; do;	119 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	11	m 11	3	28	0	11	m 5	12	17	7
		11	40a	30	2		5	8a	14	
Tues.	12	m 11	51	28	10	12	m 5	50	16	0
							5	51a	14	6
Wed.	13	m 0	18	30	6	13	m 6	22	15	3
		0	38a	29	3		6	32a	14	11
Thur.	14	m 0	57	30	5	14	m 7	9	14	10
		1	24a	29	11		7	14a	15	11
Fri	15	m 1	37	29	9	15	m 7	51	14	11
		2	12a	28	6		7	58a	17	3
Sat.	16	m 2	18	28	0	16	m 8	36	15	15
		3	4a	27	7		8	47a	18	9
Sun.	17	m 3	1	27	3	17	m 9	25	16	3
		4	6a	26	6		9	46a	20	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset
11 (Monday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 37m.
12 (Tuesday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 37m.
13 (Wednesday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 37m.
14 (Thursday)	7h. 9m.	6h. 38m.
15 (Friday)	7h. 8m.	6h. 39m.
16 (Saturday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 39m.
17 (Sunday)	7h. 7m.	6h. 40m.

Phases of the Moon :—

		d:	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Feb. 1918:	4	1	22.0 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	3	34.0 p.m.
First Quarter	"	18	6	26.9 p.m.
Full Moon	"	26	3	46.0 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th February 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the north Punjab. Humidity is below normal in the east Punjab. Temperature is above normal both by day and night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air continues drier than usual. Day temperature is in slight excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north of the division. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average except in lower Sind. Night temperature is in slight excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and in Kathiawar the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal throughout.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air continues generally drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the north-western districts; night temperature is below normal in the east of the Central Provinces.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is above normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is below normal in the eastern half of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Quetta reports 0.15 in. of rain. Conditions are still slightly unsettled in upper Sind and the Punjab. Fine dry weather prevails elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on MONDAY, the 11th of February 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th Feb.)	83.3	40.4	88	..	3.81	—1.29
Jask	78.1	63.8	86	..	2.46	—0.26
Do (th Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th Feb)	81.5	69.3	77	..	0.16	—2.12
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.6	50.0	73	..	0.08	—0.85
Rawalpindi	68.0	46.3	75	..	4.50	—0.26
Lahore	76.4	51.0	80	..	0.15	—1.78
Hissar	82.1	50.8	61	..	0.49	..
Ambala	77.7	51.3	57	..	1.14	—2.26
Delhi	79.8	56.8	48	..	0.53	—1.37
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.8	51.3	53	..	1.06	—0.12
Mainpuri	81.1	49.2	57	..	0.52	—1.37
Jhansi	83.9	52.3	51	..	0.09	—1.14
Cawnpore	81.0	55.5	52	..	0.42	—0.96
Allahabad	80.8	51.3	38	..	0.39	—1.26
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobsbad	83.7	52.2	62	..	0.02	—0.66
Karachi	76.4	64.7	87	..	0	—0.97
Ajmer	83.6	50.8	24	..	0.26	—0.68
Jalpore	85.6	52.1	40	..	0.23	—0.73
Kotah	87.6	56.6	43	..	0	—0.61
Mount Abu	77.2	58.4	21	..	0.12	—0.69
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.4	63.5	40	..	0	—0.32
Dwarka	88.7	64.7	87	..	0	—0.30
Veraval	86.1	63.9	40	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	92.1	62.5	33	..	0	—0.42
Bhavnagar Para	92.8	69.4	53	..	0	—0.39
Surat	97.1	59.7	62	..	0	—0.29
Ahmedabad	94.0	59.4	38	..	0	—0.30
Deesa	94.2	51.2	48	..	0	—0.38
Neemuch	86.8	54.5	38	..	0	—0.61
Indore	87.2	54.1	47	..	0	—0.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.9	48.1	55	..	0.06	—0.73
Saugor	84.2	61.0	21	..	0	—1.29
Hoshangabad	87.7	52.8	61	..	0.01	—1.35
Khandwa	91.0	54.2	42	..	0.04	—0.95
Akola	92.5	55.1	36	..	0.13	—1.39
Amraoti	91.0	55.5	26	..	0.03	—1.51
Nagpur	89.3	58.9	37	..	0.16	—1.60
Chanda	90.1	50.6	52	..	0.07	—1.42
Raipur	84.8	57.4	40	..	0.95	—0.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.2	71.0	71	..	0	—0.55
Ratnagiri	94.9	69.3	48	..	0.99	+0.30
Marmugao	86.8	69.2	88	..	5.95	+4.78
Karwar	89.2	68.2	91	..	1.10	—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.4	58.8	30	..	1.40	+0.60
Ahmednagar	89.0	52.1	37	..	3.00	+1.78
Poona	89.6	54.3	59	..	3.87	+2.75
Sholapur	90.8	58.8	44	..	0.65	—0.84
Bijapur	87.6	60.6	48	..	1.11	—0.11
Belgaum	84.6	59.7	43	..	5.69	+3.77
Aurangabad	90.6	60.4	33	..	0.38	—0.74
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.8	53.8	42	..	0.14	—0.76
Hyderabad	85.8	59.1	55	..	2.29	+0.94
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.4	68.5	58	..	2.41	—0.94
Calicut	87.8	68.1	70	..	7.27	+ .00
Cochin	89.7	71.9	56	..	15.31	+6.51
Colombo	88.7	70.3	71	..	19.55	—2.47
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.6	64.3	91	..	12.19	+5.80
Bellary	90.1	62.6	62	..	2.72	+0.49
Cuddapah	89.4	64.1	74	..	5.44	+0.24
Madras	84.8	65.1	84	..	20.14	+0.10
Bangalore	82.1	53.9	90	..	2.41	—1.22
Coimbatore	87.6	59.5	63	..	7.12	+2.04
Trichinopoly	91.1	63.3	67	..	7.61	—0.58
Negapatam	83.8	70.1	84	..	36.91	+8.11

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 11th February, 1918, was 30.260 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .139 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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THE ELEXIR OF LIFE

The real specific remedy for nervous debility lumbago, etc., and assured good result to internal organs, removes habitual constipation and makes the bowels free, increases the appetite and energy. Result guaranteed.

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Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials

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(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,

Manager.

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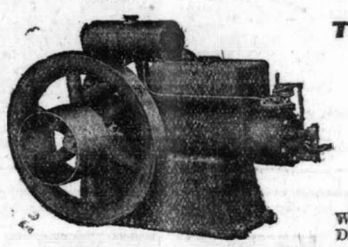

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